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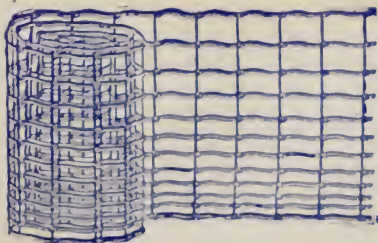
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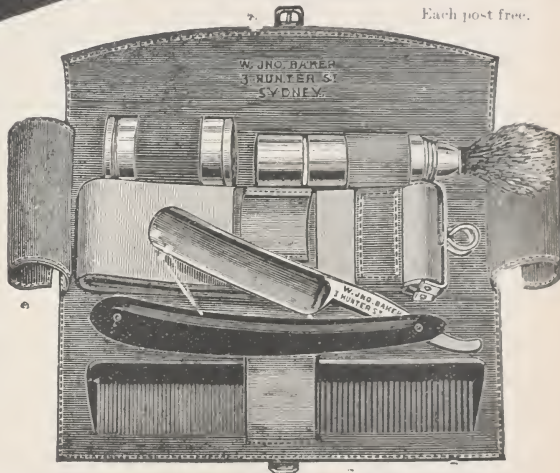
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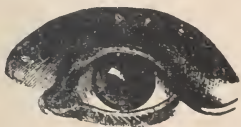
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My son, Henry McKee, then aged eight years, had been attended by a legally qualified doctor, who pronounced him to be suffering from Pneumonia, Pleurisy and a stoppage of the passing of Urine. Under the doctor's treatment, the child gradually got worse, and the doctor pronounced the case hopeless. He told me that the child could not live. At this stage I obtained from Mr. W. G. Hearne, Chemist, of Geelong, a bottle of Hearne's Bronchitis Cure, and gave it to the child, according to the directions which accompany each bottle of it. The child improved after the second dose of Hearne's Bronchitis Cure. He continued to improve each day from each dose of Hearne's Medicine alone, and within three days he was free from the Cough, Pneumonia and the Pleurisy, and the Urine was passing satisfactorily. He was out of bed at the end of a week, completely recovered, and he is now in perfect health.

PRUDENCE MCKEE.

Carr-street, South Geelong, Feb. 6, 1898

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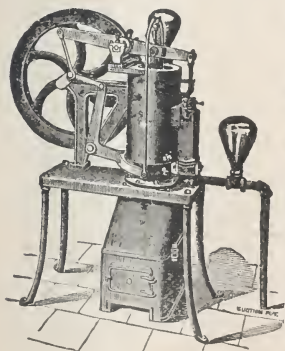
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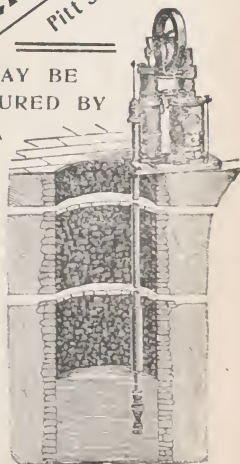
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THE SOUTHERN WONDERLAND.

[Photo.

The recent earthquake and thermal activity off the east coast of the North Island of New Zealand recall the terrible eruptions of 1886. This is the scene of nature's wildest orgies on that never-to-be-forgotten occasion. The mountain in the background is Tarawera, and on the side just below the crest is the huge rent out of which poured the devastating fire. The living and steaming bark in the foreground is the site of the Pink Terrace, which was destroyed at the time.

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THE HISTORY OF THE MONTH.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 23rd, 1908.

Federal Politics.

The Federal Government has got safely into recess. This, of course, is what was anticipated. From no section of the House would there have come a willingness to oust the Labour Party before it had a chance to show what it was made of, and what it intended to do. Considerable surprise has been expressed, however, that the Party did not do more in the time at its disposal. It had previously whipped up the Government of the day so repeatedly and pertinaciously, and urged that legislation should be hurried on, that public opinion rather expected legislation to go with a rush when the Labour Party assumed power. Beyond a few non-contentious bills, however, the Government brought nothing forward. It would be almost an insult to it to say that it was not prepared, for whatever the Labour Party's programme may or may not be, it is certainly definite. Under the circumstances, seeing that so little has been done, one cannot help thinking that it would have been much more gracious for the Party to have deferred its attack until after the recess, and to have allowed the Ministers who were controlling departments to have administered them until Parliament met again. We must confess that this is one aspect of the change that we do not like. Of course it may be urged that Labour Ministers wished to become thoroughly acquainted with the routine of office before they met the House. But a change while the House was sitting would not have been an unusual or a too difficult thing. The Party assumed office previously, with Mr. Watson as leader, under such circumstances. Seeing that the hours of the session were closing, it lays the Party open to a certain amount of suspicion, although a judgment of that kind is at variance with the characters of the men forming the Ministry. We should greatly have liked to see Mr. Deakin and his colleagues administering until Parliament met again. The change which has been brought about might have come with just as much, and, indeed, more effect, had it been left till then; but seeing that it came when it did, the Government should have given more justification for the change than it did during the weeks at its disposal. It must have been apparent to everybody

that very little could be done before Christmas, and why the Party moved then is a puzzle. Surely it was not the result of a whim, quickly come, and as quickly acted upon?

More Speed.

Possibly the Government finds the task of framing legislation which is likely to pass the House much more difficult than it imagined it to be when it sat on the cross benches and held the balance of power. It is one thing to prod the other fellow, and with a show of great earnestness to push him on to greater speed when the road is rough; but it is another thing altogether to put the pace on when the load is on one's own back, although one naturally expects the prodder to put on more pace. This may be the explanation of the constant complaint of the Party that Mr. Deakin did not hurry on legislation, and its apparent apathy when it assumed office. Everyone is inclined to give the Labour Government all the chance possible, but possibly public opinion may become a little more critical of them than it would be of other parties, seeing that the standard of the Party with regard to the speed of legislation has been pretty high. No one would be inclined to criticise from the point of inconsistency if Mr. Reid had succeeded to office and had taken things quietly, but that the Labour Party should be anxious to get into recess without giving a show of speed makes public opinion a little resentful. Moreover, the feeling was accentuated when it was discovered that the Government wished to extend the recess until June. This, of course, was an outrageous proposal, especially as emanating from the Labour Government. It gave colour to the charge of loitering which the public was preferring against it. Had it pressed its point it would probably have been defeated, but wiser counsels prevailed, and Parliament is to meet again in April or May.

Signs in the Sky.

No one was more anxious to put on speed with regard to legislation than Mr. Deakin himself. The charge of the Labour party utterly fails as against the ex-Prime Minister. Mr. Deakin takes political life in real earnest; with him politics are a passion. No man in Australia

takes a keener personal interest in national affairs than does he. That is one reason why he always scored so heavily as against Mr. Reid. Mr. Deakin takes national matters seriously. He makes them his business. And if Mr. Deakin found it difficult to put on a pace, Mr. Fisher will find it twenty times harder. There seems a remote possibility of Mr. Deakin's chance coming again sooner than might have been expected. Everybody will rejoice if it does. It is almost certain that there will be a reconstruction of the Liberal Party, and when that happens it is equally certain that a number of the members who sit on the Opposition cross benches will throw in their lot with Mr. Deakin. In fact, one feels as time goes on that the country has said good-bye to Mr. Deakin only for a very short time, and that when he returns it will be for a longer term and on a firmer basis than ever. There are indications that some of the Opposition members are looking for a leader, and that whenever they think of it, Mr. Deakin looms large on their view. They could not do better than make their vision materialise.

A Party Divided.

To the great amusement of the House and the country, the Government came in for a most tremendous heckling from their own Party when the estimates were under consideration. One could almost have imagined the Opposition, the Labour Party's special *bête noir*, in power, and the Labour Party out for a field day, so bitter and caustic was the criticism that the Government had to put up with from its own followers. The Opposition must be pardoned for expressing the fear that that kind of treatment was generally what was experienced by the Government in caucus. The joke was too good a one to miss. But some of the members were only acting up to their professions when they made an effort to cut salaries down. One wonders, thinking the matter over quietly, whether any of the discontents would have tried to cut down Ministerial salaries had they been fortunate enough to have secured office. But the estimates passed, and the objectors fell into line. It would have been too rich a joke for the party to have extinguished itself.

A Barren Session.

The session just passed has been rather a barren one. The bills which were accepted by both Houses were limited to six, and included—

Supply, No. 2, 1908-1909.
Appropriation (works and buildings), 1908-1909.
Appropriation, 1908-1909.
Seat of Government (Yass-Canberra).
Manufactures Encouragement.
Immigration Restriction (stayaways).

The Government introduced eight bills, which were partially considered, as follows:—Bills of Exchange Bill, Bureau of Agriculture Bill, Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Bill, Defence Bill, Electoral Bill, Marine Insurance Bill, Parliamentary Witnesses

Bill, Seat of Government Bill 1908. Should the Labour Government decide to take these questions up where they were left off, there will be abundance for the coming session of Parliament. Parliament went into recess on December 11th, and it will take all the time that can be spared by members next year to consider matters which are of instant interest in the Commonwealth. As Mr. Deakin pointed out just as the session was closing, the next session will be the last in which the Commonwealth Parliament will have an opportunity of discussing arrangements that should be made between the States and the Commonwealth before the constituencies decide upon the new form of arrangement as to the distribution of custom and excise. Then there is the defence question, which must be settled at an early date if the Commonwealth is to do its duty to the Empire. All of which points to the necessity for the Liberal forces in the House coalescing to get business through instead of fighting each other in small sections.

Mr. Mauger and Medical Institutes.

No administrator ever received a greater vindication than has Mr. Mauger in connection with a Medical Institute case with which he had to deal while he was Postmaster-General. When the correspondence of the firm was stopped, all sorts of pressure were brought to bear upon him to remove the prohibition. The matter was brought up in the House, and more than one member made a particular fool of himself by championing the cause of the quacks. Commissions of inquiry were mooted, and members of the Government, and, at any rate, one member of the Cabinet, made no secret of their bitter opposition to Mr. Mauger over it. But a heavy claim for damages brought against the firm by a former patient succeeding, the institute has been put through the Insolvency Court, and the revelations are astounding. The result is that Mr. Mauger's action has been more than justified, and some of the politicians who strove to bring pressure to bear must be having a very bad time in their own minds. The very mention of "medical institute" ought to be enough in the future to make them want to retire into privacy. Some legislation against firms of this description should take place as a result of the exposure in this case, and a fine chance awaits the Labour Government in connection with it.

The Victorian Muddle.

"An old dog for a hard road."
Sir Thomas Bent has proved the old saying true. No one but a hardened pedestrian could have com-

passed the journey that he has done, and on such a road. His reconstructed Cabinet was a failure, and a want of confidence motion brought defeat by 37 votes to 25. The community then expected a change in government by the mere ordinary process of someone else in the House being sent for by the Governor to form a Cabinet. But it was suddenly made to

stand aghast and open-mouthed at the announcement of a dissolution. When Mr. Murray launched the hostile motion against the Government, and with the aid of the Labour Party succeeded in carrying it, it was naturally thought that Sir Thomas Bent's political sun had set. He journeyed to Macedon to see the Governor, the general impression being that he went to counsel him to send for someone else. But Sir Thomas Bent was not to be put down so easily. Evidently his arguments weighed with the Governor, for every member is now engaged in fighting for his constituency. The most notable event of the election was the defection of Mr. Swinburne from Sir Thomas Bent. He stood as an independent Government candidate, but the fact that he had wavered in his allegiance naturally made the road very much harder for Sir Thomas Bent to travel than it would otherwise have been. The action of the Governor in granting the dissolution has received some very hard criticism, but seeing that each of the other two parties in the House had less of a following than the Government had, and that neither could successfully have opposed the Government without the help of the other, the Governor's action seems wise and prudent. At any rate the matter was put in the hands of the people, where it ought to be.

The Next Leader.

What the outcome of the tangle was likely to be, no one could foretell. The Liberal Party was rent in twain, and it seemed almost as though the sections opposed to the Labour Party had conspired to give that party the chance for which it had so long been waiting. At any rate, the Liberal Party was playing into its hands, and it was quietly waiting to secure the bone while the partners fought over it. Now against the entry of the Federal Labour Party to power there is nothing to say, as is the case also with the South Australian Labour Party. But the Victorian Labour Party! One of the difficulties about Mr. Murray, and Mr. Watt, who acted as his backer, was that while both of them had expressed abhorrence of the Labour Party and its doings, they were willing to arrive at an understanding with them, if only the Labour Party would help them into power. But the office-seekers are likely to be disappointed. The month had contained nothing but surprises as far as the Victorian State Parliament was concerned, and now a new one arose in a conference between Mr. Swinburne and Sir Thomas Bent. It was successful beyond wildest expectations, and general delight was expressed when the announcement was made that an altogether unknown and unexpected thing would be done. Sir Thomas Bent was willing, so it was stated, to meet the Liberal Party which will be returned at the election, and to leave himself and his Government in its hands, leaving it to select a leader. The determination is such a fine one that it almost takes one's breath away. But



Melbourne Punch.]

Tommy Sits Tight

TOMMY (holding on): "That shakes you chaps up. I knew it was coming."

the trouble has been a personal one, not a political one, and it is right that the trouble should have been settled in such a fashion. Sir Thomas Bent's day in the House as Premier is done. The man to whom the country looks, and the one who should, and who will probably be made Premier is Mr. Swinburne. Sir Thomas Bent has atoned for a great many of his shortcomings by his decision to leave his future in the hands of his party. The advantage about the arrangement is that it will mean that the Liberal forces are united as against the Victorian Labour Party. It will scarcely mean the extinction of a third party, for Mr. Murray and his disappointed confederates will not view the situation with equanimity. But their following is likely to be so small that it will not count for much.

A Governor and His Rights.

It is stated that Sir Thomas Carmichael's action is to be challenged when Parliament meets. But this will be ridiculous. The Governor has the right to do so, and is expected to do what, after mature consideration, he believes to be the best thing. Looking at the matter from an impartial point of view, Sir Thomas Carmichael's action was

the wisest that could have been taken under the circumstances. Of course disappointed office seekers object, but that is to be expected. And a study of "Hansard" would show the Governor that members of the Liberal Party who voted to put out the Bent Government stated very clearly that it was not policy that they complained of, but the Premier. How, then, could Mr. Murray's minority hope to rule the House with a policy of the same kind as that which he was fighting? The Opposition were in a hopeless minority, so that neither could reasonably expect to carry on without the help of the other, and the best thing to do was, without doubt, to settle the whole question by referring it to the electors.

Parliamentarians at Variance.

Some peculiar microbe seems to have attacked all the Parliaments of the Commonwealth during the closing weeks of the year. The Federal trouble happened, the Victorian Parliament has been in throes, and the other Parliaments have been in difficulty in one way or another. The New South Wales Government has had to resort to the gag in order to get the estimates through, and, as a natural consequence, has incurred the displeasure of the Opposition. In South Australia, a member was so moved by intensity of feeling that he attempted to elench an argument by striking another member in the face. Fortunately for the person threatened, another member intervened, although, unfortunately for the latter, he got the blow in his chest. In Western Australia a member has been twice suspended for transgressing the discipline of the House, while in Queensland the fiercest of invectives from the Opposition cannot convey an idea of how it feels over the Premier's motion, which will give him power to apply the guillotine. In each case dialogues of such an impressive character have been carried on that one wonders what kind of human thing is being returned to State Houses. More than anything else this kind of conduct is going to curtail the extent of State legislation, and the privileges and powers of members. The cry which has been raised in some quarters for the limitation of State Houses is likely to gain strength from such exhibitions. Incidents like these are becoming wearisome by their constant repetition. Members would probably behave better if they met in less imposing circumstances. The tawdriness of State Parliament procedure is likely to give to members inflated ideas of their own importance. Surroundings and procedure more in keeping with the men returned to power would be likely to place their sense of importance more on a level with their actions.

The Strength of Parties in New Zealand.

The Second Ballot which is now in operation in New Zealand, and which was used for the first time at the last general election, may be said to have proved its success. One of the argu-

ments used by those who opposed it was that electors would not take the trouble to go to the poll a second time. These, however, can take small comfort from the results, for in spite of the fact that the day was unfavourable, heavy rain falling in several districts, 120,440 persons voted, as against 124,680 on the first ballot. The margin is so narrow as not to be worth taking into consideration. Taking the results as a whole, the strength of parties has not been materially affected by the second ballot. That is to say, the constitution of the House as far as party members are concerned is pretty much what it would have been had there been no second ballot, but the great advantage is, of course, that the House contains no members elected by a minority vote. It is certainly some satisfaction to know that every member has been elected by a majority of voters. The Opposition won only nine seats in the second ballot. The results of the election can now be tabulated, and they stand as follows:—Government, 47; Opposition, 31; Independent, 3; Labour, 1. In last month's notes we stated that Labour had secured no seat. This was on the first ballot, but in the second the seat for Wellington East was secured by Mr. D. McLaren, a pronounced Labour candidate. It was unfortunate that his victory meant defeat to Mr. A. R. Atkinson, a man of fine and rare parts, and a former member of the House. The Independents and the Labour member may naturally be expected to vote with the Government generally, so that Sir Joseph Ward's following is a large one. It is to be hoped it will not be too large to handle.

No-Licence in New Zealand.

The article from the pen of a prominent New Zealander which we hoped to give in this month's issue regarding the magnificent strides made by the No-Licence Movement in New Zealand, was not available, owing to the results not being complete. We hope, however, to present it in our next issue. As the complete results are not yet to hand, it is useless to quote figures which have been supplied, but the vote throughout the Dominion is overwhelmingly in favour of No licence. Of course the question is a local one, being dependent upon electoral decisions, but if in addition to that a Dominion vote could be taken upon a bare majority, as it ought to be, New Zealand would be without liquor from next June.

Volte Face.

The effect of the last poll is no where so evident than amongst some Australian journalists. The No licence movement has grown in New Zealand until it commands and demands attention. It has passed the stages of disdain and sneering, and its last great victory seems to have startled even some of those who were sarcastically opposed to it, and who treated it in a disdainful way. Even

before the last election, only a few weeks ago, some sneeringly said that Prohibition was not a live issue (by the way, the mere use of the term Prohibition indicates an appalling ignorance of the issues, for the movement is a No-license movement, not a Prohibition movement), and it is not so very long since, from the same source, came the statement that people should be satisfied with rational proposals, and that they might as well try to get the moon as to get the abolition of the liquor traffic. But the last poll has scared them out of their wits. Such a magnificent majority cannot be put aside. To decry the movement now is to decry a thing which the majority of the people believe in, and to denounce it would mean a probable loss of subscribers. So, presto! it is discovered that the question is a real one after all, and a kind of apology is offered, and it is actually predicted that within ten years or so New Zealand will be under No-license. Truly, if ordinary observation and right principles cannot put common sense into the minds of some journalists, heavy majorities and fear of financial loss can do it. And it is a tribute to the strength of the movement when from unwilling pens are forced such admissions as these. After another poll these same men will be persuading themselves that they helped to shape the movement, and will try to come in on the crest of the wave. But what a soulful crawling in the dust must have been experienced, for decisions to be reversed as quickly and completely as has been done in some journalistic instances since the poll.

Murray Waters Bill.

It is a matter for regret that the Murray Waters Bill was abandoned by the Victorian State Parliament.

Unfortunately the measure raised a great deal of opposition in the House. Several of the members took up an attitude towards South Australia which could only be dubbed as unreasonable and unneighbourly. Some of these members advanced the opinion that South Australia should not be considered at all, in spite of the fact that the river runs through some hundreds of miles of her territory. New South Wales was quite willing to legislate, but of course it is impossible for two parties to make an agreement for three. In the Victorian House a committee is to enquire and report, and now that the session has lapsed, it means that the matter is to be pushed aside for months before settlement can be arrived at. Possibly before that time Mr. Swinburne may be in power, when an arrangement will be effected on the lines which he has advocated, which will be fair and reasonable to all parties concerned. Clearly South Australia deserves proper consideration, and it is simply absurd for Victorian legislators to talk about ignoring her claims altogether.

Broken Hill Labour Troubles.

The Broken Hill labour difficulty seems to be settled as far as the labour unions and the mines, other than the Proprietary, are concerned. The unions and the other mine-owners met in conference, the men urging an increase in wages and shortening of hours to forty-four. These concessions, however, the companies felt unable to grant, but they offered to renew the wages agreement that has been in operation for the last three years. A ballot was taken upon the proposal, with the result that the men have wisely decided to accept the terms offered. The totals were: for the proposal, 2550; against, 807. The voting was somewhat small but the reason is supposed to be that the majority of the Proprietary men abstained from voting. What the decision is likely to be over the Proprietary proposals it is hard to say. The company has notified that it intends to reduce wages, for the reason that the price of metals does not warrant the present scale. The unions have posted notices throughout the Commonwealth, warning miners against accepting work with it. The agreement with the other mines will probably be registered in some industrial court, thought it is still a matter for argument as to what particular law or court can be used. The Commonwealth Arbitration Act is the one to which the union would turn with most favour, but to come under that, the operations of those interested must extend beyond the boundaries of one State. The New South Wales Industrial Disputes Act will probably become the guardian of the agreement.

A Streak of Dawn.

Just a little light, however, has begun to gleam in connection with the Proprietary trouble. The manager of the Proprietary Mine has met the combined unions in an exceedingly friendly spirit, offering two proposals—first, that the wages should revert to the old rate, with a sliding scale of increase as the market price of metals improves; second, that the wages should revert to the old rates, with sliding scale increases on the profits. Both these proposals strike one as being reasonable and fair, but both were refused. The delegates, after discussing the proposals, stated that they could not see their way clear to recommend either one of them to the unions. The unions are still hopeful that they may be able to work under the existing agreement. The manager promised to place the proposal of the unions before the directors in as favourable a light as possible, so that there seems some hope of an amicable settlement being arrived at. Broken Hill has been tossed to and fro lately on a sea of industrial trouble. Business has been dislocated, and confidence in the place lost to a great extent. This is unfortunate, for "The Hill" undoubtedly has a long and stable future before it, provided amicable terms can be arranged between employers and employees.

**State
Governors.**

The question of State Governors is bound to come into greater prominence in the near future. In West Australia an adverse motion was

carried against the Moore Government on a proposal to reduce the vote for the Governor's establishment by £1. The motion was carried by twenty-six votes to twenty. A significant part of the discussion lay in the fact that it was opened by a Ministerialist (Mr. Nanson), who expressed the opinion that £2000 was sufficient salary, and the office should be open to Australians. A resolution in the Queensland Parliament affirming the desirability of having a local Governor was lost, but it shows the trend of feeling that the matter was even brought forward. This makes two of the State Houses which have affirmed the principle. The South Australian Government received a courteous but firm refusal from London, in reply to the wish of the South Australian Parliament that local men should be eligible for the position of Governor, and it is easy from it to see that London does not intend to relinquish, without a considerable amount of pressure, the hold upon the States which the appointment of Governors gives to the Imperial Government. The growing feeling in the public mind, however, in favour of the proposal, indicates that sooner or later the change must come. The present system is entirely superfluous, and a good many people regard it as being kept up by politicians who hope to get rewards of title. If State Governors were done away with, these rewards, which are becoming exceedingly paltry owing to the character and calibre of many of the men who receive them, would become far less frequent. The Australian Natives' Association is taking the matter up, being entirely in agreement with it, and for that reason alone, if for no other, the proposal is likely to become an accomplished fact. With the advent of Governors-General, one looks in vain to find any adequate reason, as far as the States are concerned, why this unnecessary and extravagant office should be maintained.

Prize Fights.

It is high time that the Australian States took it upon themselves to forbid boxing exhibitions or prize fights, as they should be termed,

such as those which have recently taken place, and which are announced to be held. The exhibitions which have been given savour altogether of the brutal, and they are not the kind of thing calculated to elevate the youth of Australia in those qualities which go to make a nation great. Both the New South Wales and Victorian Governments have gone so far as to refuse permission to the promoters to have the fights on Government lands, and while that is something, it is really nothing towards the prevention of the demonstrations. It is rather a reflection on Australia's morality that this place

should be chosen as a battlefield for such degrading fights, the last of which promises to have in it some personal elements which will render it more brutal and objectionable even than the others. It is rather a saddening spectacle to witness the wide interest taken in these fights by a certain section, and sadder still to see the prominence given by most of the newspapers to the disgusting and revolting details of the fight which occurred in Sydney a few weeks ago. Probably there will be a repetition at the Burns-Johnson fight in Sydney this month. Taken generally, our press is exceedingly clean, but it disgraced itself by publishing the accounts of the last fight in the way that it did. Unless the newspapers themselves, in the maintenance of high ideals, make a better selection of news, and give details in a fashion which will not make the entry of a newspaper into homes a scandal and a menace, Parliaments will very soon have a word to say upon the matter.

**The Crux of
Unionism.**

A rather remarkable advance in trade unionism is to be credited to the Melbourne Civil Service Co-operative Society. Of course the Society is practically an employees' Society, but even then its decision is important enough to be regarded as a milestone in the march of history. One of the great aims of employers is to keep the unionist question open, with the right to reserve to themselves the privilege of choosing their employees whether they belong to unions or not. The bone of contention in most of the recent Labour disputes has been that very point, and it is over that that battles are going to be waged in the future. "Only union labour," says the unionist; "make it illegal for a man to employ other than a unionist." "Not so," says the employer; "so long as we pay fair wages, we should be free to employ whom we choose, unionists or non-unionists." That there is ample justification for the latter must be evident to everyone, but the Melbourne Civil Service Co-operative Society has carried a resolution through its Board of Directors, in which it is an essential condition of every future appointment, that the person should within a week become a member of the Trade Union associated with his particular calling. Seeing that a good many of the staff at the present time are not members of unions, the decision of the Board regarding them is that they should be informed that it is the special wish of the Board that they should become members of unions, and indeed that it is compulsory that as early as practicable they should join unions. Of course any firm, whether co-operative or otherwise, is at perfect liberty to make any such restrictions it chooses, and in a co-operative store like this, it is quite in keeping with the rest of its policies. It is not likely, however, that the example will be followed by private firms.



LONDON, Nov. 2, 1908.

**The
Kaiser's Interview.**

In the last week in October the *Daily Telegraph* created a great sensation by publishing the report of a conversation with the German

Emperor, ostensibly written by someone who had been in the Diplomatic Service, but had long retired from public life. It is difficult to understand what reasons prompted the Kaiser to authorise the publication of such a statement at this time. It is one long passionate protestation of his anxious desire to be friendly with England, accompanied with a warning which can only be regarded as sinister. That he is to be for ever misjudged taxes his patience severely, and the way in which his word is doubted is a personal insult which he feels and resents. Emperors do not usually announce that their patience is giving way without a motive. Nor is it seemly for a Sovereign to declare that he regards newspaper criticism as a personal insult. Those who are ready to put the worst construction on everything that the Kaiser does profess to see in his communication a malevolent desire to set England by the ears with Russia and France, for he repeats the story that he has been dinning into the ears of his English friends for months past, that he saved England from a European coalition during the time of the Boer War, when Russia and France desired to humiliate England to the dust. But the German Emperor is no fool, and he is much too shrewd a man to think that the England of to-day is going to quarrel with Russia and France because when England was in the wrong in South Africa they discussed the question of intervention on behalf of the Boers.

**The
Kaiser's Services
to
England.**

That Russia and France did propose some kind of action against England during the Boer War was undoubtedly true, however much

they may now try to explain it away. M. Lessar told

me seven years ago that the German Emperor had rendered England an incalculable service by standing in the way of a European coalition which would have threatened our very existence, and that he had lain awake at nights trying to imagine what price the German Emperor would demand for his services. No Government, he said, had ever rendered any more valuable service than that we had received at the hands of the Kaiser without money and without price. The story goes that the Kaiser cushioned Muravieff's overtures by suggesting as a preliminary that Russia and France and Germany should guarantee a European *status quo*. As this was equivalent to the formal renunciation by France of all her hopes as to Alsace-Lorraine, the offer was rejected, and it was impossible to think that it was made excepting in order to secure its rejection. The fact that the Kaiser tried at the time of the Jameson raid to form a European coalition against us is also an undisputed fact, although, naturally, it does not find any place in the *Daily Telegraph* interview.

**The
Kaiser's Interview
and the
British Fleet.**

The net effect of the Kaiser's statement has been to deepen the conviction of Englishmen as to the necessity of maintaining the supremacy of their Fleet. Granting all that the Kaiser says as to his friendliness, who can insure his life, or who can guarantee that his patience will not give way altogether? In that case we stand face to face with the German nation, the majority of which, the Kaiser tells us, is unfriendly to us. I do not believe this for a moment, but that is what he says. The frail span of a single life, and of a much strained patience, alone stands between us and an unfriendly nation. The only security against unfriendliness on the part of our neighbours is to have a Fleet so strong that they will not dare to indulge their unfriendly sentiments at our expense.

Is Germany
a
Constitutional
Country?

Another passage in the Kaiser's monologue will also tend in the same direction. Prince von Bülow assured me last year in Berlin that

Germany was a constitutional country, and that even if the Emperor wished to make war he could not do so unless he had the support of the immense majority of the German people. But what is it we are now told by the Emperor himself? He says that in the Boer War, when the German nation was bitterly hostile to Great Britain, he, on his own motion, drew up a plan of campaign for Lord Roberts, submitted it to the German General Staff, by whom it was carefully criticised and approved, and it was then forwarded to the Queen in order to assist the British Government in crushing the Boers. Now to supply a plan of campaign to a belligerent is an act of war. This act was carried out by the Kaiser on his own initiative, without so much as saying "by your leave" to the representatives of the German people. It is therefore clear that even if the German nation were as enthusiastically friendly to Great Britain as it was to the Boers, that fact would not hinder the Kaiser from taking action directly opposed to the national sentiment. After this warning it would be madness for us to hesitate for a moment as to laying down six *Dreadnoughts* next year, which must be built if we have to maintain our two-to-one superiority to Germany.

Six New
"Dreadnoughts."

Sir Charles Maclaren, discussing the question of unemployment, strongly urged the importance of starting work on these ships at once. It is a horrible necessity, and one from which we would be gladly relieved, but since the Germans have set the pace we have no option but to maintain our lead. We are not wishing in the least to alter the *status quo* to the disadvantage of Germany; we only ask that the situation shall not be altered to our detriment. If, incidentally, the maintenance of our lead should enable us to give a stimulus to the ship-building trade and its twenty-five related trades, that must be reckoned as a small set-off against the disadvantage of having to waste the national resources in the construction of engines of destruction.

How to Relieve
the
Unemployed.

The most practical suggestion that has been made for the relief of distress due to slackness of trade is that of Sir John Brunner, who has proposed to his workmen that instead of discharging ten per cent. of the staff, each of the workmen should work nine hours instead of ten. In this way



Westminster Gazette.

A Little Dubious.

P.C. BULL: "And is your old son, Mr. Bullock, a Traffic Reformer?"
LITTLE BOYS: "He says he is—but he's been doing very little of it lately."

the whole staff can be kept employed, and the loss, instead of falling upon ten per cent., would be borne by a reduction of ten per cent. of the earnings of the whole body. It may be difficult to carry this out everywhere, but the principle is a right one. It is on the same lines as the suggestion that was made last month as to the importance of enforcing a weekly rest day. A committee of the House of Commons is sitting at the present moment on a proposal to give the police one day rest in seven. Much interesting evidence has been taken upon that point, the fact being clearly brought out that at present the wisdom of the Decalogue is held in scant regard by the powers that be. Another excellent suggestion is that of Mr. Fels that the unemployed should be set to work in raising vegetables on the 10,000 acres of building sites now lying desolate in Greater London. These plots yield £50 an acre crops.

The
Government's
Emergency Scheme
for
Unemployment.

The Government has been persuaded by Mr. John Burns to turn a deaf ear to the demands of the Labour party, who want an Act of Parliament authorising the local authorities to levy a penny rate to provide work for the workless. As there are probably not half-a-dozen local authorities who would avail themselves of such a permission, even if it were given them, Mr. Burns is probably right, and well deserves the eulogium pronounced upon him by the Prime Minister. What Ministers propose is to urge local authorities to borrow money to put in hand at once all necessary work. The London County Council is going to spend

£500,000, the London Water Board £520,000. A sum of £1,500,000 has been advanced to local authorities for the purpose of dealing mainly with the unemployed. As an inducement to local authorities to undertake work the Local Government Board would contribute out of the Central Fund voted by Parliament sums which would roughly represent the difference between the value of contract labour and that of unemployed labour—a difference varying from five to forty per cent. The War Office is prepared to take 24,000 recruits for the special reserve between now and March. The Admiralty is employing an extra 2,100 men in repairs and the construction of nine destroyers, and five unarmoured cruisers will be begun at once. They will also double the Central Unemployed Fund, which will bring it up to £300,000. Unemployed men on relief works will not be disfranchised. All these things are admittedly emergency measures. The Government will not really grapple with the unemployed question until it comes to deal next Session with the reform of the Poor Law.

Are We too Thick
on
the Ground?

The Salvation Army, which is making a special appeal for its Poorest of the Poor Fund, has expressed, through Mr. Bramwell

Booth, its conviction that we are too thick on the ground, and that the only radical and permanent cure for the prevailing distress is for the Government to undertake, or to subsidise those who will undertake, a great scheme of emigration and colonisation. The Government of British Columbia is removing Indian coolies free of charge to the Republic of Honduras,



Trade Alliance! Strained Relations.

THE FISCAL QUACK: "Who says my pills will not cure everything?"
MR. BUNG: "And who says there is no freehold in a licence?"



Photograph by [?]

Lady Denman.

Whose reception to meet the Prime Minister was the great social event in London last month.

the Government of which undertakes to find them employment. Why, asks Mr. Bramwell Booth, should the British Government not provide free passage for the surplus labour of the old country to the millions of acres of virgin soil which are now empty, waiting for the arrival of the colonist? General Booth's visit to South Africa is believed to have as its object some scheme of this kind in Rhodesia, which must have population if it is to thrive.

The Licensing Bill.

The House of Commons has been thrashing out the details of the Licensing Bill all the month. Mr. Asquith, under pressure, has conceded that after the fourteen years' limit there shall be another period of seven years, during which "there shall be no power to attach as a condition of the grant of an old licence any condition securing to the public the monopoly value of the licence." In practice this will probably amount to something very like an extension of the time-limit to twenty-one years, and as such the concession was roundly attacked by many Liberal members. Still more dissatisfaction was occasioned by the stipulation that local option shall only take effect if there is a majority of two-thirds in favour of prohibition. As this also does not come into operation for fourteen or it may be for twenty-one years, it is not a matter of much consequence. In 1922 there will be another Parliament with altogether different ideas, and it will not be bound by the decisions of the present House of Commons. Much more serious, from the electoral point of view, is the decision to close London public-houses twenty-one hours every Sunday. This interference with "the poor man's only parlour" will be bitterly resented at the next General Election.

Ministerial and Other Appointments.

Lord Fitzmaurice, being admitted to the Cabinet, has exchanged the Under Secretaryship for Foreign Affairs for the post of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He has been succeeded at the Foreign Office by Mr. McKinnon Wood, whose successful career has hitherto given no one

any reason to suspect that he was ambitious of taking part in Foreign Affairs. His training ground was Spring Gardens. Mr. C. P. Trevelyan has at last been admitted to the Administration. As Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education he will be in harness with his old friend and neighbour, Mr. Runciman. Sir F. Lascelles has quitted Berlin, where he has done good work for many trying years. Mr. Goschen will find it difficult to live up to his record. Mr. O'Neill, formerly of Paris, with Mr. Mackenzie as his assistant, has succeeded Mr. Saunders as *Times* correspondent at Berlin, Mr. Saunders having been transferred to Paris to fill the place vacated by Mr. Laveno's death.

The Marathon Race for the Presidency.

The result of the voting for the American Presidency has been declared just as these pages are going to the press. The figures show that Mr. Taft (Rep.) has been triumphantly elected. Mr. Bryan has been defeated for the third time. The contest, apart from the revelations of Mr. Hearst, has been chiefly remarkable for the strain imposed upon the candidates. It was hoped when the gramophone *plus* the cinematograph was introduced there would no longer be so much need for speechmaking. But the appetite grows by what it feeds on, and never before have Presidential candidates been subjected to such exhausting and continuous exertions. Both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Taft have addressed meetings of night workers at three o'clock in the morning, and then have been whisked off by motor-car or express train to address thirty or forty meetings a day. Mr. Bryan has made the discovery that sleep is a superfluous luxury. But Nature is apt to avenge



[Times Democrat.]

Athletics in America

New developments which may be expected.



[New Zealand.]

"Oh! Theodore!"

A paper of some propositions.



[New York Evening Mail.]

Too Big a Load.

Bryan is handicapped by previous campaign programmes.

herself upon those who set her laws at defiance, and it is a miracle that either candidate survived till the day of election. A constituency of eighty millions, scattered across the continent, is an electoral proposition which cannot be tackled by any candidate who has not the lungs of a Stentor and the physique of a Hercules. Physical strength is thus coming to be as indispensable in a ruler in these piping days of peace as it was in the warlike days of old, when thews and sinews were the most important asset in the outfit of one ambitious to govern.

For the fourth time in succession Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been returned to office by a General Election. His majority has been reduced from sixty-six to fifty, but it is amazing that the mere love of change did not result in a greater reduction. The swing of the pendulum does not operate in the New World. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, far and away the foremost of our Colonial statesmen—Mr. Deakin is probably next in the running—has well deserved the continued confidence of Canada. All the same, it is never well for any party to remain too long in opposition. The State should always have an alternative team ready to go to the wicket, and if the Opposition never gets an innings it will not know where to go for batsmen when its chance comes. Neither is it well for the same party to remain continuously in office. Its leaders lose the sense of a judgment to come—always a bad thing for mere mortals, whether in high places or in low.

The American Fleet in Japan.

The visit of the American battle-ships to Japan has been a magnificent success. After this I hope we may hear less of the sensational nonsense which overflowed the American Press as to the "inevitable" war between Japan and the United States. The broad Pacific, which renders naval operations practically impossible to modern battle-ships, which are all tethered to their coaling stations, is the best security against any quarrel which neither side could fight to a finish. These international picnics ought to be carried out systematically. Battle-ships are too clumsy a means of conveying expressions of good-will from nation to nation. Note that a member of the Russian Duma has proposed an exchange of Parliamentary visits between Russian and British M.P.'s, in order to develop the present friendship into an *entente cordiale*. Lord Weardale, whose wife is a Russian, seems marked out as the proper person to carry this excellent suggestion into effect.

South African Union.

The Conference on South African Union at Durban is held with closed doors. But to judge from the public speeches of the delegates at banquets, they are, if not in a merry mood, at least in good heart. The question of the future capital for South Africa divides them most. Historically Cape Town ought to be the capital. If central position is to govern, then it should be at Bloemfontein. But Pretoria has very strong claims which will increase as Rhodesia is peopled. The Government buildings of the old South African Republic are available for the use of the Government of United South Africa. Poor Bloemfontein has experienced a sad setback in the destruction by fire of the Government buildings of the Orange Free State. Another smaller question is, what day is to be the Fourth of July of the New Federation? Dingaan's Day holds the field at present, but a writer in the *African Monthly* puts in a strong claim for Van Riebeck's Day, April 17th, when the Dutch explorer first landed in South Africa.

The Release of M. Tchaikowsky.

M. Tchaikowsky, the Russian political prisoner who was arrested eleven months since in St. Petersburg, was, at the end of last month, released on bail. Why this was not agreed to ten months ago passes the wit of man to conceive. The Russian Government insisted upon the enormous bail of £5,000, and in Russia it is not sufficient, as in England, to give a bail-bond. The whole amount of the bail must be paid over into Court. Anyone who has had any experience in raising such a large sum of money at a few days' notice will appreciate the difficulty which M. Tchaikowsky's family had in securing the requisite cash. It was advanced, however, and a bail-fund is now being raised to recoup the generous persons who came forward with the money. M. Tchaikowsky was liberated from the fortress in the last week in October.

The Meeting of the Duma.

The third Duma has met for its second session, and its members have an abundant bill of fare. In addition to the Land Bills and the interpellation on the Eastern Question, there is promised a Licensing Bill of a very drastic character. In Russia, the State has the monopoly of the manufacture of vodka, and derives a great portion of its revenue from that source. But in the new Bill it is proposed to confer the right of local veto upon the peasants, giving them the right either to close the drinkshops altogether or to restrict their hours of sale. It is also proposed by legislation to reduce the

number of places where drink is sold, and to forbid the sale of any quantity less than half-a-gallon! So at least says the telegram, but this seems too drastic even for the country which has prohibited already the sale of drink to be consumed on the premises.

**Milton's
Tercentenary.**

Next month will be celebrated the tercentenary of John Milton, one of the few Englishmen whose name is ever bracketed with that of Shakespeare. It would be difficult to find two men of genius whose career is so full of contrasts. Shakespeare, despite all the researches of indefatigable students, is still little more than the name of the genius to whom we owe his plays. He was a poet, an actor, a dramatist. That we know, but little else. It is disputed whether he was a Puritan, an Anglican, a Catholic, or a Pagan. Of his politics we know

nothing. He has hardly left a written line beyond his plays, his poems, and his will. Milton, on the other hand, lived in the full light of day from his boyhood till his death. His poems are his best title to fame, but he touched life in many points, and achieved distinction in all. He was a great citizen as well as a great poet. As Latin Secretary for Cromwell he played his part in the actual Government of the Commonwealth. He was a keen politician, a fierce polemist, and his prose writings would have given him distinction even if he had never written a line of verse. His old age, passed in blindness, neglect and penury, was also in marked contrast to that of Shakespeare, who died comparatively young in the midst of wealth and honour. The two men may be said to be the embodiments of the principles of Hellenism and Hebraism, both elements which have played a great part in the evolution of English character, and, strangely enough, it is not the scholar steeped in classic lore who stands for Hellenism.

**The Death
of
Father Ignatius.**

The eccentric but gifted Anglican who was known everywhere throughout England and Wales as Father Ignatius died last month.

It was his dream to revive monasticism in the English Church. But monasticism is not an institution that can be run on the simple system of a Congregational Church, which is a self-contained, self-governing Republic. The Church of Rome provides securities against the arbitrary abuse of the power of a religious superior. Father Ignatius was his own pope, from whose authority there was no appeal. Miss Povey's experience, described in her book, "Nunnery Life in the Church of England," was a melancholy illustration of the difficulties of reviving monasticism without a proper system of appeal to superior authorities. Apart from his monastic aspirations, Father Ignatius was a magnetic man of considerable psychic power who really believed that on one occasion he had raised the dead to life. As a mission preacher he was fervent, persuasive, and most evangelical. With him disappears one of the few picturesque figures in modern English religious life.

**Dr. Clifford's
Jubilee.**

Dr. Clifford's Jubilee was celebrated last month. Among the innumerable testimonies of respect which poured in upon the greatest living Nonconformist was one from the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Primate sent "a word o



Photography

Temple Press

**The late Father Ignatius,
the "Anglo-Bonaventuran Monk"**

fraternal greeting to a Christian teacher, who has for so many strenuous years fought with perseverance and power on behalf of purity and temperance, and manly simplicity and moral earnestness, and many another principle which should be dear to the followers of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ." His Grace went on to assure Dr. Clifford "of my respectful and sympathetic appreciation of such effort as you have continuously devoted for half a century of London life to the furtherance of civic righteousness and Christian citizenship and progress." True words well said, which do as much honour to the Primate as to the heroic Baptist to whom they were addressed.

Bunyan
in
the Abbey.

The immortal tinker of Bedford is to have a memorial in the Abbey at last. In response to an influentially signed representation,

the Dean and Chapter have set aside a window in the north aisle, to be filled with stained glass pictures from Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." This is a tardy recognition of one of the masters of English prose, and one of the greatest religious teachers the English race has produced. The idea of substituting memorial windows for a statue or a bust is a good one. Some time we may see another "storied window richly dight," filled with scenes from the "Faerie Queen," the only other great allegory in the English language.

The
Women's War.

The month of October was full of stirring incidents in the women's war for enfranchisement. An appeal made by the leaders of the

Suffragettes to their friends to rush the House of Commons led to the concentration of an army of 6,000 police, including mounted men, round the approaches to the Palace of Westminster. Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Pankhurst, and Mrs. Drummond, who issued the appeal, were prosecuted at Bow Street, and had a great field-day when they put Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Herbert Gladstone into the witness-box, and cross-examined them with gusto. The result was a foregone conclusion, and the defendants were sent to Holloway Gaol, the two elder ones for three months and Miss Pankhurst for ten weeks. In the House of Commons itself the women succeeded in creating two dramatic incidents. One young lady, a private secretary to Mr. Keir Hardie, being permitted to look through the glass window in the door of the House, a privilege hitherto accorded freely to strangers, suddenly rushed into the sacred precincts while the members were debating the Children's Bill, and before

she could be stopped uttered a brief but impassioned appeal to legislators to give votes to women. It must be admitted that the moment was propitious. A House composed exclusively of men had been debating day after day questions of how best to protect the lives of children. Should children sleep in bed with their mothers, should they be allowed to wear flannelette, should they be allowed to smoke cigarettes, and several other questions, in all of which the mother's voice ought to be supreme.

Down with
the
Grille!

The other incident took place at the close of the month, when two ladies, one of them Miss Muriel Matters, a native of Australia,

where women are enfranchised, chained themselves to the grille in the Ladies' Gallery and proceeded to address the House in favour of Women's Suffrage. The chain could not be broken, and the attendants therefore were compelled to pull down the grille and carry out the insolent intruders with the grille to which they had joined themselves. A man in the Strangers' Gallery, roused to emulation by the exploits of the women, lifted up his voice in favour of the same cause and flung a handful of literature into the House of Commons. The scandalised House before it rose decreed that for some indefinite time the Strangers' Gallery and the Ladies' Gallery must be closed. The pulling down of Hyde Park railings led to the enfranchisement of the working-classes; it would be very interesting if the pulling down of the grille in the House of Commons should lead to the enfranchisement of women. The grille in the House of Commons is a monstrosity, and now that it is pulled down it should not be put up again.

Public Feeling
on the
Question.

A great demonstration was held in the Albert Hall, which the public were invited to attend, by well set-up ladies riding on horseback through the main thoroughfares of London, wearing the Suffragette colours and carrying announcements of the meeting fixed to their saddles. The Suffragettes having raised £25,000 this year for the carrying out of their campaign, are now going to raise another £25,000. There is a hideous outcry on the part of the offended male and his parasitic females against this method of convincing the 420 members of the House of Commons who have pledged themselves for Women's Suffrage that the time has come for them to fulfil their promise, and we are told every day that these militant Suffragettes are indefinitely postponing the triumph of their cause. That is all nonsense. There never was a time when the women have held



[Landscape Painter.]

A Startling Alliance

Between the British fox and the Turkish hare.

[Hester.]

larger and more unanimous meetings all over the country. The whole of the trouble arose from the refusal of the 422 pledged members even to have the question properly debated. We have the authority of Scripture for believing that the unjust steward, though he fears not God and regards not man, nevertheless is roused to action if the importunate widow will but be importunate enough.



[Portraitist.]

Dr. Sven Hedén.

Whose natural course of explanation is that it likely is more of the same kind. It will be true in four years after, for the world is not so much as the world is now. The great question is whether we shall not be disappointed.

The Eastern Question Re-opened.

When the Young Turks temporarily established the millennium in Macedonia and Armenia, no one anticipated that the immediate consequence would be the re-opening of the Eastern Question. Such, however, has been the result of the acceptance of constitutional principles by the Sultan. When the magazine went to press nothing seemed less likely than that cautious, conservative Austria and prudent, calculating Bulgaria would repudiate



[Photographer.]

[Landscape Painter.]

Baron von Aehrenthal and Signor Tittoni.

Baron von Aehrenthal, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is shown on the right, having an interview with Signor Tittoni, the Italian Foreign Minister, has taken a prominent part in the negotiations which led up to the declaration of the independence of Bulgaria and the subsequent annexation by Austria of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

the provisions of the Berlin Treaty and thereby precipitate the re-opening of the Eastern Question. The connection between cause and effect is not clear. It is argued that the prospect of seeing Macedonia converted into a loyal province of the Ottoman Empire so mortified Austria and Bulgaria, both of whom have ambitions in that region, that they determined to compensate themselves for the loss of their prospective gains by seizing what was within their grasp. Another theory is that the prospect of having to concede representative government to the

Bosnians led the rulers at Vienna to decide to consolidate their position. Whatever theory may be right, the facts are beyond dispute.

**Wisdom
after
the Event.**

If the Turkish Government had not been so demented as to hurt the Bulgarians on their most sensitive point by refusing to invite their representative to the Sultan's birthday dinner, it is possible the inevitable step might have been taken without any disturbance. The conversion of Bulgaria from a nominally vassal into a nominally independent State might have been negotiated amicably with Constitutional Turkey, which might have jumped at the chance of securing a good composition for the Eastern-Roumelian tribute, a good price for the Orient railway, and an offensive and defensive alliance with Bulgaria, in exchange for its acquiescence in the declaration of Bulgarian independence. And in like manner if Austria-Hungary had opened negotiations on the basis of the abandonment of the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar as *quid pro quo* for the conversion of the occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina into an annexation, softened by the acknowledgment of the Sultan's sovereignty, an arrangement might have been arrived at between the most interested parties to which the other signatories of the Berlin Treaty could have taken no objection when it was submitted to them for their approval and ratification. For it should never be forgotten, amid all the hubbub that has been raised last month, that the changes effected were purely nominal. Bulgaria was as free and self-governed and as independent of Turkey, for all practical purposes, before she declared her independence as she is to-day. And Austria-Hungary practically converted her occupation of Bosnia into annexation as long ago as 1888, when she, contrary to all right and law, enforced conscription upon the Bosnians and the Herzegovinians.

**What
Really Happened.**

A brief diary of events will enable the reader to follow the evolution of the opening stages of this Eastern drama:—

- July 24. Acceptance by the Sultan of the Constitution.
- Sept. 12. Birthday dinner. M. Gueshoff, Bulgarian agent, not being invited, leaves Constantinople.
- 16. Birthday telegram of King Edward.
- 18. Strike of railway employes on the Oriental Railway. Line seized by Bulgarian troops.

- Sept. 21. Strike ends. Bulgarian troops remain in possession.
- 23. Prince Ferdinand fled by Austrian Court at Vienna.
- Oct. 5. Bulgaria declares its independence. Ferdinand proclaimed Tsar.
- 6. Austria-Hungary extends the rights of its suzerainty to Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- 7. Montenegro repudiates Clause 29 of Berlin Treaty which gives Austria control over its access to the sea.
- 8. Cretan insurgents declare union of island with Greece.
- 9. British cruisers ordered to Turkish waters.



Ferdinand of Bulgaria and His Wife.

- Oct. 10. Interview of M. Isvolsky with Sir Edward Grey.
- 10. Havas Agency publishes alleged nine-headed basis for Conference said to be agreed upon by France, Russia, and England, including cession of Crete. Compensation to Serbia and Montenegro.
- 17. Official communiqué by British Government declaring this programme unauthorised and unauthentic.
- 28. Arrival of M. Isvolsky at St. Petersburg.



The Heir to the Austro-Hungarian Throne.

The Archduke Franz Ferdinand was born in 1863, and married sovereignly in 1890 the Countess Sophie Chotky. She will not become Empress of Austria, but the Hungarians declare that they will acknowledge her as Queen of Hungary.

The Press
as
Marplot.

The news agencies divide between them the honour or the dishonour of having been used last month to mislead national opinion by the dissemination of news calculated to mislead, and in no case absolutely false. The publication by one news agency of the unauthentic Conference programme wrecked the Conference. But this was a venial offence to the long inflammatory telegram sent round the world by another agency, declaring that England had bribed the Turks by lavish loans to

break off their negotiations with Austria-Hungary. As a matter of fact the British Government is most anxious that these negotiations should be successful. But somebody somewhere thought it his interest to brand England as the disturber of the peace of the East, and as the bitter enemy of Austria-Hungary. And so the pestilent lie was wired round the world, obtaining twenty-four hours' start of the official *dements* that came out next day. The Harnsworth Press has just been mulcted in a fine of £23,000 for libelling a soapmaking firm in the East of London. But who can estimate the amount of damages which the British Government ought to be able to claim from the libellers who have held it up to the hatred and contempt of the Continent by accusing it of doing exactly the contrary to what as a matter of fact it was doing?

The
Conference, whose *role* in
this matter is

It is hoped that M. Isvolsky, whose *role* in this matter is that of the honest broker, will secure the meeting of a Conference, and, what is more important, will secure in advance a substantial understanding between the Great Powers as to what that Conference will decide. If there is no such preliminary agreement, the Conference had much better never meet. M. Isvolsky's chief difficulty may turn out to be with those of his own household. For the Russians

resent bitterly the betrayal of the Southern Slavs. M. Isvolsky is so painfully aware of the impotence of Russia from a military point of view that he is prepared to acquiesce in the inevitable. But it is quite possible the Duma may refuse to approve of entering any Conference which is to ratify the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Russia gets nothing by assenting to a change which the Russians detest. A policy of uncompromising protest to the conversion of occupation into annexation would commend itself to Russians generally. There was some talk of trying

to purchase Russia's consent by relaxing the stringency of the regulations about the Dardanelles. But that is seen to be impossible without the consent of the Turks. Russia, therefore, gets nothing; Servia and Montenegro get nothing. Why then should she give Austria-Hungary absolution for an act of international piracy? This may seem very absurd to Westerns. But that is how the Russians feel.

Two
Notable Captains
of
Industry.

Last month Sir George Livesey passed away. Sir George was notable in many ways, but chiefly because of the successful initiative taken by him in making all the workmen in the Gas Company co-partners, with a personal share in the prosperity of the concern. It will be seen from the Character Sketch of Lord Ripon that that veteran pioneer in co-operation bemoans the comparative

failure which has attended the attempt to apply the principle of co-operation to production as well as to distribution. It has been reserved to Sir Christopher Furness, of the Hartlepoons, to make a bold attempt to introduce the principle of co-partnership into his prosperous business. Last month he offered either to sell his business outright to the trades unions or to admit his workmen to a co-partnership, on terms which the workmen at present seem disposed to think offer a *prima facie* case for careful examination. Whether they will ultimately decide to accept his offer or reject it is still an open question. But in the interest of the harmonious co-operation of capital and labour it is sincerely to be hoped that some such experiment as Sir C. Furness suggests may be carried into practical operation.



Photograph by Russell and Sons.]

Sir Christopher Furness, M.P.,
who has proposed a remarkable scheme for the
settlement of the shipbuilding trade dispute.



Photograph by Russell and Sons.]

The late Sir George Livesey.
The latest portrait taken of a well-known captain
of industry.



Photograph by Arthur Weston.]

Sir George Wyatt Truscott.
The new Lord Mayor of London.



THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUESS OF RIPON, K.G.

(A special photograph for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS by E. H. Mills.)

CHARACTER SKETCH.

THE MARQUESS OF RIPON.

THE MARQUESS OF RIPON, full of years and full of honours, brought his long and distinguished career to a dignified close last month by retiring from the Cabinet, of which he has been one of the most honoured and distinguished members since its formation.

Lord Ripon is a character almost unique in public life. Since the days when he first stood as Liberal candidate for Hull, in 1852, he has never ceased to be in the public service. If he has not been in office he has been in opposition; if he has not been in the House of Commons he has been in the House of Lords; and if he has not been in the country he has been representing his Sovereign in the Old World and the New; and now, at the age of eighty-one, still hale of body and fresh of mind, he has retired to enjoy the remaining years of his life free from the constant pelting of red boxes and the responsibilities of leadership in the House of Lords.

Lord Ripon's career is in one sense unique. There is no public man of his standing who has served his country so conspicuously and so well, who has lived his life without exciting any bitter personal political animosities. If ever there was a man who ought to tremble at the text, "Woe to you when all men speak well of you," Lord Ripon is that man. That it should be so after more than fifty years spent in politics at home and abroad, and that Lord Ripon should be able to look back over that long expanse of crowded life and be unable to place his hand upon a single personal foe or a political enemy, is a remarkable tribute both to Lord Ripon and the age in which he lives. For the Marquess of Ripon is not one of those men who have earned the good word of the world by accepting its conventions and shouting with the biggest crowd and endeavouring to be all things to all men. He has never been a disciple of the cult of the jumping cat. No man has lingered for a shorter period upon the fence than he. From his youth up,

like Jim Bludso, he has "seen his duty a dead sure thing, and has gone for it there and then." He has ever been, if not the foremost leader in the heady fight, yet always in the van; and yet after taking his own course and going his own way according to the dictates of his conscience, he finds himself to-day universally esteemed and honoured by Whig and Tory, and regarded with affection and veneration by those Radicals who are old enough to know anything of the history of the last half century.

Lord Ripon's father was a member of Sir Robert Peel's Cabinet in the memorable years when he abolished the Corn Laws and established Free Trade. The first speech Lord Ripon ever heard in Parliament was the famous diatribe in which Benjamin Disraeli denounced "the great betrayal." He still remembers, as if it were yesterday, the sight of that slender figure of Disraeli with his somewhat Semitic features, his hands placed on his hips, as he launched his venomous invectives against Sir Robert Peel. That which dwells most in his memory is the famous passage in which Disraeli compared Sir Robert Peel—who, elected to maintain Protection, had committed the country to Free Trade—to the famous Turkish Admiral who set forth amid the prayers of all the mutis of Constantinople in order to chastise Mehemet Ali and reduce him to obedience, and then went over with all his snips to the side of the rebellious Pasha.

Shortly after that the French Revolution broke out. Louis Philippe abandoned his throne, the Second Republic was proclaimed, and Lord Ripon, like many other generous youths of the time, was swept away in that flood-tide of the enthusiasm of humanity which in 1848 submerged Europe. Many men who shared the enthusiasm of 1848 succumbed to the reaction of 1849, but Lord Ripon was not one of those men. He was "a man of 1848" in the darkest hours of repression and reaction in 1849, and he is "a man of 1848" to this day. Age,



Country Review

Lord Ripon at Home.



Photograph by Frith.

Lord Ripon's Yorkshire Residence : Studley Royal.

which has covered his head with the snows of eighty years, has not chilled the generous ardour of his soul. He is now, as he was then, full of faith in the progress of the world and the future of mankind, and if he has withdrawn his hand from the plough it is not from any lack of faith in the furrow which it is tracing through the field of time, but solely in order that a younger and more vigorous man than he may take his place.

Lord Ripon may be regarded as the pioneer and precursor of the Socialist movement in Great Britain. Many who were in 1850 associated with him have passed away. He can hardly be regarded as a disciple of Maurice or of Kingsley. It was the humanitarian idealism of 1848 which turned his attention to the social question, and made him an eager and willing recruit to the gallant little band of Christian Socialists to whose ideal is owing much that is best in modern England. Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown's School Days," was an early friend, and together with Maurice, Ludlow, Kingsley and others of that school Lord Ripon did his best to support the cause of the disinherited and disfranchised masses of the people.

When he was twenty-four years of age a great strike broke out in which the brunt of the battle fell upon the Amalgamated Engineers. Lord Ripon then was a young man with an allowance. Being convinced that

the strikers were waging a battle for the right, the indispensable right of combination, he boldly espoused the cause of the men, subscribed to their fund, and brought upon himself the grave condemnation of those of his own class who considered that "young de Grey was very ill-advised in throwing in his lot with these strikers." The only mark of social obloquy which he incurred for this first expression of his sympathies with the toilers was that he was blackballed when he was proposed as a member of the Travellers' Club. It is only fair to add that in after years, without any solicitation on his part, the Travellers' Club unanimously elected him to its membership.

Nowadays everyone sees that trade unionism is a great Conservative force in the organisation of society, but in those days trade unionists were regarded as little better than Red Revolutionists in many Conservative quarters. Fortunately Lord Ripon was a native of a county in which social prejudice was much weaker than in the West-End of London, and his advocacy of the cause of labour did not stand in the way of his acceptance as a Liberal candidate for Hull. At the General Election of 1852 the middle-class constituency of that great commercial and shipping port elected him to the House of Commons. From Hull he migrated to Huddersfield, and afterwards became member for the West Riding, a seat which he held until he was called to the House of

Lords. He was in the House of Commons through the whole of the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny.

"The House of Commons nowadays," said he, as we sat chatting in his library at No. 9, Chelsea Embankment, "is so different from the House of Commons of my time that it is almost impossible for me to compare one with the other. I cannot say whether it is better or worse. No one could express an opinion that is worth having upon that subject except those who are living in it from day to day. All that I can say is that it is an entirely different place from what it was when I was there—from 1852 to 1859."

In the House of Commons he was always a private member. He was not appointed to office until he succeeded to the peerage, when he was made Under-Secretary for War, a post which he held for two years. At the War Office he served his apprenticeship to the administration of the Empire. From the War Office he went to the India Office, also as Under-Secretary. He was head of the War Office for three years, and in 1866 he became Secretary of State for India. When Mr. Gladstone came into power in 1868 he made Lord Ripon Lord President of the Council, a post which he held until 1873. Having been Secretary of State for India, he was selected by Mr. Gladstone in 1880 as Viceroy of India, a post which he held for four years. In Mr. Gladstone's short-lived Adminis-

tration of 1886 Lord Ripon was First Lord of the Admiralty, and in Mr. Gladstone's last Administration he was Secretary for the Colonies. Lord Ripon, therefore, has held the following offices:—Under-Secretary for War, Under-Secretary at the India Office, Secretary of State for War, Secretary of State for India, Secretary of State for the Colonies, First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord President of the Council and Lord Privy Seal. He has served under the following Prime Ministers:—Lord Palmerston, Earl Russell, Mr. Gladstone (four times), Lord Rosebery, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and Mr. Asquith. During all that long administrative career he has never had a serious difference with any of his chiefs. No scandal has ever been associated with his name nor any serious blunder. Without being a heaven-sent reformer or an exceptionally brilliant administrator, he has been a safe, steady, trustworthy, level-headed Yorkshireman, who was always in the place where he ought to have been, did the work that had to be done, and said the thing that needed to be said, without worrying himself about anything else than the due discharge of his daily duties.

As an administrator, whether at Downing Street, Whitehall, or Pall Mall, Lord Ripon came less prominently before the public than he did in the services which he rendered to Greater Britain. His name will ever be associated with the first great triumph in the



By courtesy of "Country Life."

Freed from the Cares of State : Lord Ripon among his own people.

cause of arbitration. It was he who, in 1871, was despatched with a commission, of which Sir Stafford Northcote was also a member, to Washington for the purpose of negotiating the Treaty under which the Alabama claims were sent before the Tribunal at Geneva for the benefit of both nations. Lord Ripon always maintains that the honour of that great act of statesmanship belongs to Mr. Gladstone, that he was only the executive instrument who carried out Mr. Gladstone's instructions. Lord Ripon's defect, however, has ever been rather an excess of modesty than a desire to advertise his own achievements. But

to-day to claim primacy in the English-speaking world.

When I was laughingly congratulating Lord Ripon upon his having had so long and varied a career without ever getting into a row, he said, "You forget the Ilbert Bill."

"Ah truly," said I, "but that has died down so long ago."

"Yes," he said, "it was a good while ago, but the curious thing was that the outcry against me, although nominally raised about the Ilbert Bill, was really not due to the Ilbert Bill at all, but to the measures I had



Photograph by Frith.

Fountains Abbey, in Lord Ripon's Estate at Studley Royal.

without inquiring too closely into the nicety of distribution of praise due to the different actors in that great achievement of pacific diplomacy, it suffices to say that Lord Ripon's name will ever be honourably associated with an act which is one of the landmarks in the progress of humanity. The United States has almost doubled in population since Lord Ripon went to Washington. Who can say what might have been the disastrous consequences to humanity and civilization if that bone of contention had not been removed? In those early days our transatlantic offspring had not achieved the giant growth which enables them

been taking to develop local self-government. The Ilbert Bill was only a pretext."

"What were these measures?" I asked.

"The chief measure which excited the Anglo-Indian world to vehement protest was my attempt to give to the local representative councils some actual share in the government of their district. They have it nominally, but as the Commissioner of the district is always chairman, the Council does very little more than register his opinions. I proposed, however, that the Commissioner should not always be, *ex-officio*, chairman. Hence the outcry, which

although nominally against the Ilbert Bill, succeeded in obtaining the indirect object of those who made the uproar. That is to say, the Commissioner, to this day, sits as chairman on the Local Representative Councils."

"Lord Morley," I said, "is elaborating a scheme for extending local representative government in India."

"Yes," said Lord Ripon, "he has been engaged in that for some time, and I sincerely hope that he may succeed. So far as I can ascertain, all that Lord Morley would say about my proposals was that they were premature, that the time was not yet ripe. Twenty-five years have passed since then."

I said, "That is not a usual fault of British administration—to be 'too previous.' The besetting sin of all our officials is never to make a change until too late, when it appears as if it were extorted by force instead of conceded by grace."

I asked Lord Ripon what he thought of the proposal pressed by a valued correspondent of mine in India, to the effect that British India should be converted into a vast congeries of native States like Hyderabad and Baroda, in which the administration would be in native hands.

"I have never heard of such a proposal," said Lord Ripon, "and I doubt whether it would work. At the same time I must say that I think a native of India would always prefer to be governed by a tolerable native ruler rather than by the best British administrator. I do not say that he would prefer an intolerably bad native ruler to a good British administrator, but any tolerable government is preferable to foreign rule. Lord Dalhousie was so consumed by the idea of the immense superiority of British administration that he was for annexing everything. His point of view is not that of the native of India. I am all in favour," Lord Ripon continued, "of developing local government in India, if only for the purpose of supplying an opportunity for the utilisation of the trained intellect of the capable natives whom we are turning out every year from our colleges. But the formula of giving India the same responsible self-government as our colonies is impossible. You can extend the area of local administration, but there are two departments of government which you must keep in your own hands. They are the Foreign Office and the War Office. During my time the Viceroy and Council were continually engaged in considering questions of foreign policy chiefly connected with the Russian advance in Afghanistan, questions which have to be considered with due relation to European politics, and with which the natives of India are not competent to deal. Further, remember this, the natural and instinctive loyalty which we all have to the land of our birth and to the Government which we create does not exist on the part of the populations in countries whose government is imposed upon them from without, and is not

indigenous to the soil. Then again, it is impossible to place the military affairs of India under the control of the people of India. We, and we alone, must decide how many troops it is necessary to maintain there, and what money is needed to keep that force in efficiency. Apart from these two questions, however, I think you can go a very long way in placing the affairs of India in the hands of the people of India."

I touched lightly upon the question of the partition of Bengal.

Lord Ripon said: "I think the partition as it was made was most unfortunate, and stood self-condemned by the fact that it had forced into violent opposition to the Government many of the most conservative and respected natives in India, whose devotion to the Government had hitherto been beyond question."

"Mind," he added, "I myself think that Bengal is too big an area to be treated as an administrative unit. I would make a partition of Bengal, but I would have made it on very different lines to those on which it was made by Lord Curzon, and would not have made it unless I could have carried with me the approval of the people of Bengal."

Incidentally I referred to Gordon.

"I count it," said Lord Ripon, "one of my pieces of good fortune that, owing to my being in India, I had no share in the responsibility for General Gordon's mission to Khartoum."

This recalled the fact that in 1880 he had taken Gordon out with him as his private secretary. I asked him to give me some particulars as to the cause of Gordon's resignation.

"Oh," said he, "it was very simple. Gordon was recommended to me as private secretary by Lord Northbrook. I took him out with me on the ship. We got on excellently. I gave him my confidential papers upon Yakoob Khan, which he read and reported upon on the voyage. For that kind of work he was admirably fitted, but as soon as he arrived at Bombay he was submerged by a flood of office-seekers and all those kind of people who are interested in questions of patronage. It is the special duty of the private secretary to the Viceroy to go into these matters. Hence, Gordon was at once assailed by the multitude who had been lying in wait for our arrival. The result was that on the second day after I had landed in Bombay, Lord William Beresford, who was one of my aides-de-camp, came to me with a long face and said, 'I am very sorry to have to tell you'—in so mournful a tone that I thought he had come to announce the death of my wife or some other great calamity. Hence when he went on to announce that General Gordon had handed in his resignation, the rebound was so great I felt it almost as a relief. I was very sorry to lose Gordon, although I recognised that it would be wasting a man of his exceptional genius to have doomed him to act as Viceroy's private secretary. But there was no truth whatever in the story that there was any

personal disagreement between Gordon and myself. Neither was there any friction on the question of religion or politics. I got on very well with Gordon, I liked him personally very much, and so far as I knew the only reason for his resignation was that the very first day's experience of the duties that belonged to the office he had accepted convinced him that he was the very last man who ought to hold it."

"Speaking of religion," said I, "brings me to another point in your career, in which you have recklessly defied the most deep-seated prejudices of your countrymen. You became a Roman Catholic, and yet I have never heard that anyone called you a pervert, and it does not seem to have been any obstacle to your official career."

"That," said he, "is very remarkable, and I owe that to Mr. Gladstone. When I joined the Catholic Church I was fully convinced that by that act I had cut myself off for ever from public service, and the *Times*, writing upon the subject, told me so with the utmost emphasis. But as you say, it was not so. And that it was not so, I repeat, was entirely due to Mr. Gladstone."

"That is the more remarkable," said I, "because Mr. Gladstone was a very hot gospeller against the Romans."

"Yes," said Lord Ripon, "he wrote his article on the Vatican Decrees with a special eye for my instruction and edification. He was looking out of the corner of his eye at me all the time he was writing it."

Apròpos of religion, I asked Lord Ripon whether he thought the education question would be settled this Session.

"I cannot say," said he; "I think Mr. Runciman and the Archbishop have got something in their minds which they think may settle the question, but, whatever it is, they do very well to keep it quiet until the last moment. For no matter what it is, the moment it is announced it will be assailed vehemently, especially by those persons who are against any concession on the part of the Church."

From religion and education the question strayed to the question of Socialism.

"You must distinguish," said Lord Ripon, "clearly between Socialists of the militant, aggressive, anti-religious type, such as we are too familiar with on the Continent, and the Labour Party as we have it in the House of Commons, many of whom are most religious men, whether they call themselves Socialists or whether they do not. I stand where I did as a young man of one-and-twenty. I regret nothing of the encouragement I have given to trade unionism or to co-operation, or any phase of what you may call the Socialist question. The principles which I then supported I still support, and I see no reason whatever to regret the stand which I have taken. With regard to co-operation, I am delighted with the immense growth of co-operative distribution. But I may say frankly that I am a little disappointed in the

fact that co-operative production has made so little advance in the last half-century. We had hoped in the fifties that co-operative production would gradually supersede capitalist production, but it is still in its infancy. There is an experiment at Huddersfield which is promising very well, and Sir Christopher Furness is making a move in this direction. But the transformation of industrial production from the capitalistic and individualistic basis to one of co-operative production is still to be effected. But," said Lord Ripon, "I am all for pressing forward fearlessly."

"I have always been an optimist, and I am so still, but I do not think I have quite so many illusions as I had when I was a youth. The experience of life tends to somewhat dull the keen edge of expectancy. I have seen every reform which I advocated as a young man placed upon the Statute Book, and yet there is still much to do."

"Yet," said I, "the optimism of youth is much more easily discouraged than the optimism of age. I remember at my first General Election in 1874, when the Liberals were defeated, it seemed to me that the underpinning of the universe had suddenly given way, and some of my journalistic colleagues felt just as badly when the Moderates carried the 100 County Council election. But with further experience optimism springs invincible and unconquerable from the ashes of its former hopes, and discovers that defeat itself was necessary in order to achieve the greatest triumph."

As I rose to go I said: "Lord Ripon, for fifty years and more you have served this world both at home and abroad from a seat in what I may call the upper tier. Have you no word of wisdom, born of your long and varied experience in the affairs of men in many lands, which may be helpful to the younger men who are coming after you?"

"That is rather a large order," said Lord Ripon. "But if I had to say anything, this is what I would say: In the governance of the world, as in all the other affairs of life, accept no other guide than the voice of your own conscience. In dealing with the affairs of State, as in dealing with the affairs of your own private life, let your moral judgment be supreme. In the governing of countries, as in everything else, so rule that all those over whom you wield authority shall recognise that your first object is to make truth and justice prevail. At least, that has always been the principle upon which I have endeavoured to order my life in whatsoever position I have been placed."

"And the extraordinary thing," said I "is that, having done so, you have not been stoned in the market-place."

"Take care," said he, laughing, as he bade me good-bye, "that you do not cause me to be stoned in the market-place."

A consummation which, I hope, will not be brought about by anything that is printed in this article.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursels as ithers see us."—BURNS.



Westminster Gazette.

A Case of Plucking.

THE SULTAN (new style): "This is very rough on me just when I'm trying hard to be an angel!"



Westminster Gazette.

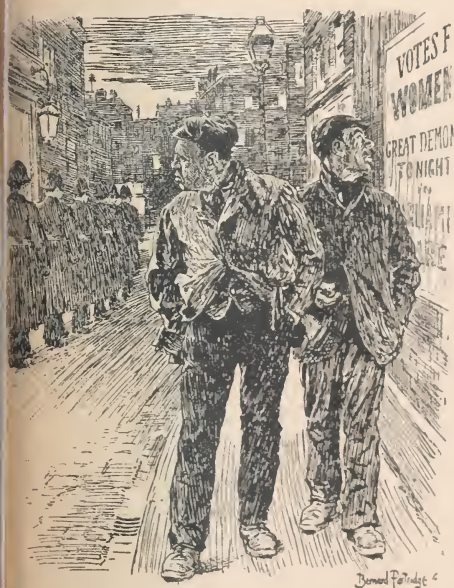
Trouble in the Poultry Yard.

THE TURKEY: "Rather annoying; but shall I accept the situation?"



Daily Chronicle.

THE ARCHBISHOP }
THE DOCTOR } together: "After you."



By permission of the proprietors of "Punch."

The Fully Employed.

FIRST BURGLAR (on his way to suburban right-work): "Fine body of men, Bill! Nice to see 'em get a good job like this, instead o' hangin' about the suburbs."

SECOND BURGLAR: "Yus. I'm all for these 'ere Sufferaits. I am."



Punch.

MR. PYLE: "I see they've taken a little tag of you being on your good behaviour. Never mind, my boy, come along and I'll see fair-play."



By permission of the proprietors of "Punch."

"He Put in His Thumb."

SHADE OF PRINCE BISMARCK (to little Franz Joseph Horner): "Hullo, my boy! Breaking the pie-crust I helped to bake! Well, well; after all, they're made to be broken, and I've done a bit in that way myself."



Luttige [Berlin.]

Bulgaria and the Porte.

Ferdinand means to clear the way for Eastern Roumelia!



Kladderadatsch.

On the Parade Ground of Peace.

[Berlin.]

THE ANGEL OF PEACE: "Good gracious, why I've just ordered them to 'stand still' and 'shoulder arms.' Who's fidgeting there now? It's that Coburg chap, of course. Please put the butt end of your musket back in its place again."



Kladderadatsch.

A Fellow Feeling for Ferdinand.

[Berlin.]

MULEY HAFID: "They'll make more trouble for you, I fear!"
FERDINAND: "Oh, no, Muley! I am very highly recommended!"

*Humoristische Blätter.*

(Vienna.)

Is this why William did not enter France?

FRANCE: "Go back! You shall not enter my parlour with those boots on!"

*Westminster Gazette.*

Keeping Him Steady.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY: "Woa—steady!"

[The new Bulgarian Tsar is said to be not a very expert horseman.]

*Il Papagallo.*

(Bologna.)

An Italian View of the Eastern Crisis.

Bulgaria has broken the reins of slavery and is shouting "Long live the King!" The Bulgarian car is drawn by two horses without reins (Austria and Hungary), while England (a curiously old-fashioned dame) is angrily displaying the violated Berlin Treaty.



[Waddy Freeman.]

[Dublin.]

Land Purchase With a Difference.

LARSEN'S "This is not policy."
HARRIS: "This is none!"



[Labor Light.]

[Minneapolis.]

So Near and Yet So Far.

When will they tear down that dividing wall and get together?



[Minneapolis Journal.]

An Airship that Works.

The penny stamp now carries a letter to England all right. Why not farther?



[Gustav Beyer.]

[Berlin.]

As Bad as a War Scare.

"What's the matter? Is it a revolution?"
No, it is the wife of Effendi Yousouf coming out without her veil for the first time.

*Cairo Punch.*

GERMANY: "Kings of the East, I love you. I am the upholder of Islam."
 TURKEY: "Leave us alone. I have been deceived, and you are a foe in the guise of a friend."

*Keppeler in "Puck," New York.***Rival Salvationists.***Neuzeitlicher.*

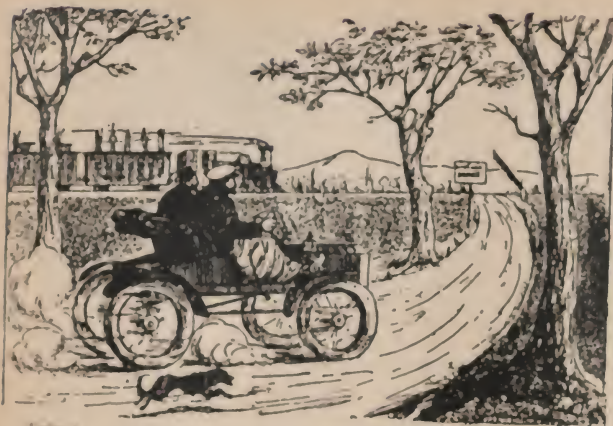
Zürich

Tsar Ferdinand.

FERDINAND OF ROMANIA. "I'm the newest Tsar, and in length of nose, at any rate, I'm greatly the superior of poor Nicholas."

*Minneapolis Journal.***The Spoiled Child.**

WILLIE HEARST: "Guess this is my little boss. I bought him. Guess I can break him if I want to."



[Athens.]

[Constantinople.]

KING EDWARD: "We're certainly going to run into something."
 KING EDWARD: "Don't be alarmed. I've got control."



[Pezzano.]

[Turin.]

THE KAISER: "A breakdown on the frontier!
 Bismarck will never forgive me."



[Kladderatsch.]



[Berlin.]

Herr Dernburg as the Conjuror of South-West Africa.

"Here gentlemen, if the old, well known and thought-provoking, in which some years ago I planted a stone."

"I meet it with my hat—so, and allow the Press to abuse me for a while. I then put the weight of my authority as Secretary of State upon it,—"

"And hey, presto! behold these genuine, sparkling relics of colonial effort, which I take the liberty of handing to you."



THE cartoonist of the *Kladderatsch* is evidently making some reference to the presentation made to Herr Dernburg, the Colonial Secretary, on his return from South Africa to Berlin. A correspondent in Cape Town sent me last month a photograph of the casket of diamonds which formed the presentation, and which was made on behalf of the newly-discovered diamond field in German South-West Africa. The casket was of solid gold; the lid of the inner case bore the design of the "Southern Cross" in diamonds, and the casket contained a number of the newly-found stones. The diamonds as yet discovered are, I am told, small in size, but of a very good quality, and they have all been found in the sand on the surface, near Angra Pequena, or Luderitzbucht.

Interviews on Topics of the Month.

103.—“IF I WERE VICEROY OF INDIA”: MR. LAJPAT RAI.

I ASKED Mr. Lajpat Rai to come to see me in order that I might put to him what he evidently regarded as a very strange question. I asked this



Lajpat Rai.

man whom Lord Morley had deported for six months to Mandalay—as a *mauvais sujet à la mode* of Mr. Forster in Ireland—this pointed question: “If you were Viceroy, British Viceroy of India, and I were Secretary of State, what advice would you give me for the better governance of that Empire?”

Mr. Lajpat Rai hesitated. “It is a difficult position for me, as an Indian patriot, to assume, even in imagination.”

“Please try,” I said; “you can regard it as a strictly provisional appointment, pending other arrangements. But if you were British Viceroy to-day, what would you do?”

“I think,” said Mr. Lajpat Rai reflectively, “that I would make it my first endeavour to put myself in such close relations with the people of India that I could never make a blunder without being promptly warned of my mistake by those whom it injured. If the harness galls the horse, the wise coachman welcomes the kick that calls his attention to the sore.”

“How would you organise the kick?”

“Very simply. I would give the people of India first of all in their provincial councils, and secondly in an Imperial assembly, the right of effective control over all the officials and administrators of their respective provinces and of India. I might keep the right to appoint the officials in my own hands, but they should be liable to censure and removal by the representatives of the people over whom I have placed them.”

“Would that rule extend to the Army appointments?”

“No, not necessarily. As a British Viceroy I would keep the control of the Army in my hands till such time as it takes the Imperial Parliament to grant responsible Constitutional Government to India

on the Colonial lines. But I would open the Commission to Indians either by selection or by examination.”

“What kind of an Imperial Central Assembly would you constitute at Calcutta?”

“I would create it by secondary election from the District Councils. This would secure a fairly proportionate representation of the minority. Hindu is to Moslem in India as twenty-four is to six, and the Mohammedans would have one-fourth of the seats.”

“What powers would you give to your Assembly?”

“If at first I withheld the full powers of a Parliament, I should contemplate that as the near goal. A mere consultative Assembly would be useless. The absence of authority kills the interest which men take in such bodies, Imperial or provincial.”

“But would they not make many mistakes?”

“Of course they would. Under the present system your officials make plenty of mistakes, which are covered up and glossed over. The mistakes which the Indian representatives would make would be advertised everywhere, and it is only by experience that nations learn how to govern themselves.”

“How would you extend the power of local self-government?”

“I would revive Lord Ripon’s proposal, which gave the local councils the right of appointing their own chairman and the control of their own proceedings. At present the Deputy Commissioner is *ex officio* chairman, and his will is practically law. I would change that by depriving him of his privileged position, and I would give local councils greater power in spending their revenues.”

“What next?”

“I would abolish the monopoly of the British in the Civil and other Services, and open all appointments under the Crown to the Indians by holding competitive examinations simultaneously in India and in England.”

“But would that not throw the whole of the Government of India into the hands of the Bengali Babus?”

“I don’t think so. I do not believe that the Babus have such a monopoly of the brains of the country. I should say that if Indians were allowed to compete on equal terms with the British they would obtain about one-half of the higher appointments. At present it is not only English but all Colonials who are free to compete, and that brings me,” said Mr. Lajpat Rai, “to a question which, if I were British Viceroy of India, I should regard with the profoundest alarm, namely, the determination of some of the self-governing Colonies to break up the Empire by refusing to allow the Indian subjects of his Majesty the ordinary rights of human beings. The Indians have practically built up the prosperity of Natal, and they are rendering

excellent service in the Transvaal, but everywhere there is shown a disposition to deny us the right to travel freely or to settle in other dominions of the King. It is the greatest danger which threatens the Empire at the present moment."

"How would you counteract it?"

"That is a hard question, but for one thing I would say that if Indians are not allowed to walk on the side-walk in the Transvaal, or to travel freely, or to settle in Australia and Canada, I would refuse Canadians, Australians and South Africans any right to compete for administrative posts in the Indian Empire, and I would not allow them to settle or trade in India. I am for reciprocity; fair play is a jewel, and the rights which they extend to us we will extend to them. But it is monstrous to say that we are to be excluded from the Colonies, while the Colonists are allowed to make India a happy hunting ground, in which they obtain even the highest posts in the administration."

"Is there anything else you would do?"

"Yes," said Mr. Lajpat Rai, "I would abolish the system of forced labour which prevails, contrary to law, in all parts of India. I would pay the subordinate officials sufficient money to enable them to live without levying contributions from their neighbours, and when British officials go their rounds in their respective districts they should pay the proper market price for labour, and if they want baggage animals or carts, they should pay for

them direct instead of as at present dealing with middlemen, who keep most of the money. It has recently been decided by the High Court that the practice of forced labour is illegal, but it goes on all the same, and creates no end of irritation and dissatisfaction."

"What about the partition of Bengal?"

"It was one of the greatest mistakes of the present Government that they did not at once annul Lord Curzon's policy. The partition was carried out for the purpose of inflaming racial animosity, and to inflame the Mohammedans against the Hindus. I should make it my object not to intensify racial or religious animosities, but to weld the whole Indian nation into one, so as to develop in other directions their capacity for self governing."

"In other words," said I, "you would use your Viceroyalty for the purpose of digging the grave of the British Government in India."

"I would not put it in that way exactly, but I would say that as a wise father regards it as his chief duty to train his children so as to enable them to play their own part in the world independently of his guardianship, so the British Government in India will be judged in history by the success with which it attains the object that I would always set before myself, namely, that of educating and developing the Indian peoples so as to enable them to take the whole burden and responsibility of the government upon themselves."

104.—MODERN POLITICS AND SOCIAL REFORM: MR. HENRY VIVIAN, M.P.

"The Law is not made for a righteous man, but for the lawless and disobedient, for the ungodly and for sinners."—TIMOTHY I. 9.

MR. HENRY VIVIAN, M.P., did not quote the above text, but he came down to my office and discussed to me for half an hour upon the burning question of modern politics vitally connected with the problem of social reform, every word of which might be preached as a sermon upon the above text.

Mr. Henry Vivian is the chairman of the Co-Partnership Tenants, Limited, of 6, Bloomsbury Square, W.C., which is a federation of a number of local co-partnership tenants societies which have sprung up in various parts of the country for the purpose of laying out building estates in the suburbs of our great towns. The Housing Tenants and Homeless Tenants differ from other Building Estates in many respects, and always for the better. The fundamental principle of these societies is to prevent the creation of slum property in the environs of our cities—to lay out an estate so that it may be healthy, beautiful, and convenient for those who dwell therein. Another of its fundamental principles is that residents in the estate are shareholders, and that the title-deeds of the houses are vested always in the society. It is an application of the great principle of association which

Marginal regarded as the hope of the future as to house ownership and administration.

I asked Mr. Vivian to explain briefly the *modus operandi* of the "Tenants, Limited."

"Nothing is more simple," said Mr. Vivian. "The custom is to register a society under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, the shareholders in which consist of (a) Those who join the society as investors only to secure a moderate rate of interest on their capital (usually four or five per cent.); (b) Those who desire to be tenants of the society.

The society being registered, an estate is secured, which it proceeds to lay out so as to provide for not exceeding, say, ten or twelve houses to the acre, with good private gardens and provision as to tennis courts, bowling greens, and playing sites for children, and, where possible, a larger recreation ground. All existing trees should be preserved, and the road and landscaping should be such as to realise a good general effect when the estate is completed. You come along, you want a house, you aspire to be a tenant. We show you what houses are to be let—and I may say we let them at the market price, for

we are a business association; but before we let you your house you must take shares to the value of not less than £5 down, and within a certain limited period you must increase your holding to the value of £50. On this money you receive 5 per cent. interest. You enter into possession of the house, and as long as you pay your rent and comply with the rules of the society you are practically in perpetual tenure (although it is legally terminable on the usual notice)."

"But what advantage have your tenants over the ordinary tenant of any other landlord in the vicinity?"

"The advantages secured to our tenants," Mr. Vivian replied, "are many. First of all, he is a partner and shares with his neighbours in the control of the estate. In the second place, he is guaranteed against the creation of any slum property in his immediate neighbourhood, and is secured privacy by the fact that his house, instead of being built right up to the kerbstone, stands well back from the road, and has a good private garden."

"How do you finance the business?" I asked.

"There is, first of all, the share capital of the tenants and other investors, upon which we pay 5 per cent. Secondly, there is the loan stock, upon which we pay 4 per cent. Then we borrow either on ordinary mortgage at 4 per cent. or up to one-half the value of our holding from the Public Works Loan Commissioners at 3½ per cent. From these three sources we draw our capital."

"And how are you getting on?"

"Splendidly. The success of our first ventures was so great that from all parts of the country we had appeals to form Tenants, Limited, for the development of estates in big provincial cities. Societies are already at work in Manchester, Birmingham, Oldham, Leicester, and other places, and others are proposed at Liverpool, Cardiff, etc. If we had more capital there is hardly any limit to the extent to which we could profitably employ it."

"Then you want capital?" I asked.

"Yes. Our Four per cent. Loan Stock offers good security. If any of your readers wish to make a safe investment let them come to us. Our demand for houses by good tenants is quite beyond our power to meet as fast as we should like; and further I think the development of our estates is checked artificially by stupid local by-laws."

"How?" said I. "Surely, it is to the public interest to encourage you in every possible way?"

"Yes," said Mr. Vivian, "public interest. But private interest is not always identical with public interest. Wherever we go we have to encounter the hostility of the 'land sweater,' whose one object is to put up as many houses to the acre as possible, whereas we do not put up more than twelve houses to the acre."

"I can quite understand the objection of the 'land sweater.' But how do the by-laws stand in your way?"

"The by-laws," said Mr. Vivian, "are created for the protection of the community against the 'land sweater,' and therefore lay down hard-and-fast rules as to the irreducible minimum of macadamised roadway which he must allow. This hard-and-fast rule is administered by the local governing bodies, upon all of which the 'land sweater' is strongly represented. Now we maintain that while the stipulation that in laying out an estate there must be forty feet of macadamised road between the houses is right and proper when you are dealing with men who are determined to crowd the maximum amount of space, it is too monstrous to impose such a rule upon us, who voluntarily secure much greater free space between the houses than the law demands. Indeed, on an average we only put about one quarter the number of houses usually put on such estates. Our contention is that any society like our own which exists for the purpose of improving the conditions of suburban life, which devotes all its surplus profits above the four or five per cent. to the furtherance of its objects, should not be regarded as if we were predatory speculators against whom the State imposes cast iron regulations. We ask that such a society should be recognised as a public utility society, and be allowed much greater liberty than it would be safe to allow to 'land sweaters,' who put forty or fifty to the acre. In laying out our estate it would be a monstrous piece of extravagance to lay down macadamised roadway forty or fifty feet wide when twenty feet would be quite large enough for the needs of the traffic, and when on either side of that stretch there is an open space of several feet which could be laid out in grass or planted with trees."

"That is a reasonable proposition," I said. "Is there any objection taken to it?"

"The strongest possible objection, not on the part of the Government or by the Local Government Board, but on the part of local councils, who are determined to enforce the letter of the law against a public utility scheme."

"What do you propose?" I said.

"We ask that all similar societies to our own should be recognised as public utility societies, and that when they lay out an estate which secures substantial and agreed concessions to the public welfare, they should have the right to appeal from the order of the local governing body to the Local Government Board, which should decide whether or not their proposals effectively comply with the spirit of the Act, and with the modifications they recommend, if any, we should be free to proceed. At present the law, which ought to be a terror to evildoers, is invoked to cripple those who would do well. In other words, there should be a court of appeal at headquarters away from the local interests."

"And another thing we ask is that such a public utility association should be allowed to borrow from the Public Loan Commissioners up to two-thirds of

the value of the estate, instead of being limited as at present to 50 per cent. Trustees can borrow up to that amount, and if it is safe to let them do that, still more would it be safe to allow such societies the same privilege. If that concession were made it would substantially increase the amount that we can borrow at 3½ per cent. The security would be quite safe, a great impetus would be given to the building trade, and the process of the re-housing of our people in healthy, beautiful, and economical homes would go on apace."

"I think I understand," said I. "You want more money invested by private persons who want a safe 4 per cent. with the consciousness that their money is

contributing to the solution of the housing problem; you want more liberty to borrow at 3½ per cent. from the Government; and you wish to be delivered from the letter of the law that killeth in order the more effectively to carry out its spirit."

"Precisely," said Mr. Vivian; "if you can help us to those three things you will have rendered your generation a good service. This year our movement is spending about £150,000 and next year it is proposed to spend £300,000; and it is no exaggeration to say that were a million placed at their disposal it could be most profitably used, and what better contribution could be made by people of means towards employment?"

105.—THE TRIUMPHS OF NITRO-BACTERINE: PROFESSOR BOTTOMLEY.

WHEN, last year, I interviewed Professor Bottomley, I had the good fortune to proclaim to the world as good tidings of great joy a practical solution of the great problem of how to increase the yield of leguminous crops and to increase the fertility of the land by inoculating the soil and spraying the plants with solutions of Nitro-Bacterine.

This month I have to announce on the same expert authority the much more important news that a solution of Nitro-Bacterine has been discovered the efficacy of which is not limited to leguminous plants, but which seems to affect beneficially all plants, from wheat to onions, and from calesolarias to strawberries. If last year the announcement was good news, this is ten times better news, for there are ten times as many non-leguminous plants as there are leguminous.

It will be seen from the interview that strawberry plants treated with Nitro-Bacterine have borne two crops this year instead of one, that onions have shown an increased yield of 39 per cent., that flowering plants have kept on flowering for weeks after the non-inoculated specimens, grown side by side, have ceased to produce a blossom, and that wheat, barley, and other cereals have shown both in the superiority of their growth, the strength of their straw, and the quantity of their yield, the benefit of the treatment.

It is no wonder that Nitro-Bacterine has become famous throughout the world. A Nitro-Bacterine Distributing Agency has been established, with branches as far afield as Japan, and there is every prospect that the New Year will see an immense development in the use of this marvellous application of science to agriculture. Last year thousands of packets of Nitro-Bacterine were supplied to agriculturists and gardeners in all parts of the world, and, seeing that last month reports began to come in as to the result of the experiments, I thought it was time to interview Professor Bottomley again to see what he thought of it.

As usual, with the modesty that distinguishes him,

Professor Bottomley deprecated the prominence which, in the interests of the cause, it has been necessary to give him.

THE EXPERIENCE OF THE PAST.

"Now, Professor Bottomley," said I, "can you give me in a sentence the net result of the year's experience?"

"No," said Professor Bottomley, "I cannot, for not ten per cent of the results are yet to hand."

"But so far as they have arrived, what do they prove?"

"First," said Professor Bottomley, "they prove that on soils that are poor enough, and are otherwise favourable to the cultivation of leguminous plants, the Nitro-Bacterine has been marvellously successful. It has not only increased the yield of the crop, but it has left behind a valuable deposit in the soil of nitrogenous nodules which are, as it were, banked for the benefit of next year's crop. Where there have been failures—that is to say, when there has been no difference perceptible between the crop raised from inoculated and uninoculated seed—it will be found on examination that the soil was too rich; and I have always maintained from the first it is sheer waste to inoculate seed that is going into soil that is already adequately supplied with nitrogenous material. Another source of failure is the lack of care in the preparation of the bacteria. No mixture, not even Nitro-Bacterine, can be guaranteed to produce its best results when it is not handled according to the directions. But when the ground is all right—that is to say, when it is bad enough, poor enough, and when the directions have been faithfully followed—the results are excellent."

"In what way do you think the best results can be obtained?" I asked.

"First, by inoculating the seed, then by spraying when the plant has emerged from the soil. Excellent results have been obtained by inoculation without spraying, but to make assurance doubly sure it is much better to inoculate first and spray afterwards."

"If you inoculate the peas and beans in November for winter sowing, will the bacteria survive the winter months?"

"Certainly," said Professor Bottomley, "the danger of inoculating winter-sown peas and beans is not that the bacteria will die, but that they will start to work a little too soon and force the plants above the soil before we have seen the last of the frosts. Of course, if there are no spring frosts then you get your crop splendidly forward, but a late frost might do a great deal of harm."

NEW DEVELOPMENTS FOR THE FUTURE.

"Has there been any new development in the last year?"

"Yes," said Professor Bottomley, "a much more remarkable one than that which you proclaimed last year with such trumpet blast in the columns of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*. Then, if you remember, I carefully guarded myself against claiming that Nitro-Bacterine would do any good for anything but leguminous plants. I, however, continued carrying on experiments with a different specially-prepared culture, which I also sent out to experimenters who applied the mixture to all kinds of crops, and many of them report most extraordinary results. One well-known grower divided his onion bed into two halves and sprayed one half with the Nitro-Bacterine and left the other to the ordinary influence of wind and weather. When he weighed his crop he found that the onions that had been sprayed were 39 per cent. larger than those which had not been treated with Nitro-Bacterine. Now onions are not leguminous plants. Neither are strawberries, but the effect of treating strawberries with Nitro-Bacterine has been extraordinary. The effect was not so much in the increase of the strawberries, but a row of strawberry plants carefully sprayed with Nitro-Bacterine produced a second crop, while the parallel row which was not so treated only produced one crop. In dealing with flowers also the effect of Nitro-Bacterine has been very extraordinary. Experiments were also made with some calceolarias. The plants treated with Nitro-Bacterine began to flower much sooner than those which were not treated, and continued to flower long after the last blossom had faded on the plants that were left without treatment. In fruit and flowers, therefore, it has proved that Nitro-Bacterine not only expedites the growth, but enables the plant to keep on producing when otherwise it would have considered it had done its year's work and rested upon its laurels."

"That is very interesting," said I; "but what about cereals?"

"There also there is a great future opening up before us. Some of those who have experimented with Nitro-Bacterine impartially, both with leguminous and non-leguminous, maintain that the result of their

experience justifies the belief that it is even more efficacious for ordinary cereals than for the leguminous plants for which it has hitherto been exclusively recommended. It operates in a different way on the non-leguminous from what it does on the leguminous. In the latter it forms nodules on the roots, full of the nitrogenous matter which the little workers extract from the atmosphere. In the case of cereals the bacteria form a kind of invisible jelly, which surrounds the root of the plant. This jelly is composed chiefly of amides."

"What in Heaven's name are amides?"

MANUFACTURE OF MYSTERIOUS AMIDES.

Professor Bottomley smiled, and drew a diagram to explain his meaning. "The process of converting nitrogen into flowers, fruit or grain is fourfold. At the base of all is nitrogen, but the plant cannot assimilate it in its pure state. For the plant to utilise it nitrogen must be converted into nitrates, such as nitrate of soda, etc., which are applied to the soil. These nitrates are converted into amides, the amide is converted into proteid, proteid into protoplasm. Now the advantage of putting our innumerable little bacteria into the soil is that the free nitrogen of the air is converted into amides without any necessity for the application of nitrates. We jump a step, as it were, so that the ultimate result in protoplasm is achieved with three steps instead of four, and, what is more, the bottom step of nitrate is the most expensive. This eliminated, the manufacture of amides is performed by the bacteria so as to render the supply of nitrates unnecessary.

"And the amides, as you call them, work the same miracle as the nodules?"

"One of the reports that has just come to hand relates to barley after it had been treated with Nitro-Bacterine. The grower reports that the plant came away more rapidly, that the straw was stronger and taller, and that the ears were heavier, and, so far as he could judge, the barley was of better quality. He is having it tested by a maltster, and will report to me the result."

"Are the bacteria of leguminous the same as that of non-leguminous plants?" I asked.

"No; they differ. The principle, of course, is the same, but it is applied in a different method."

"Now for the future," I said.

"I have to read a paper before one of the scientific societies on the subject shortly. I shall treat the subject, of course, from a strictly scientific point of view; but the triumph of Nitro-Bacterine will be secured by the results of the practical experiments of practical men, agriculturists and gardeners, who, finding the value of their crops increase, will next year apply the Nitro-Bacterine on a still larger scale, and probably with still better results."

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

THE REOPENED EASTERN QUESTION.

WHY AUSTRIA BROKE THE TREATY.

THE *Fortnightly Review* contains several very interesting articles on the reopening of the Eastern Question. It is dealt with in the *Chronique* by Sir R. Blennerhassett, by "Calchas," by "Diplomaticus," and by Mr. Alfred Stead. The last named confines himself to proving that "Roumania is the decisive factor in the Near Eastern question, not only because the Roumanians have steadily fitted themselves to fulfil that rôle, but because they are in a national position to draw the full benefit from their geographical situation."

THE ARCHDUKE AND HIS POLICY.

"Calchas" maintains that the Emperor has practically handed over the direction of the foreign policy of Austria-Hungary to his successor. The Archduke Franz Ferdinand has great ideas; one of these is that—

Imperial Austria is to be not only a vital and progressive State within. Without it is to be an independent, active, and expanding Power. Franz Ferdinand is now forty-five. No man ever passed through a more thorough education for the duties of coming rulership. He was never so popular as to-day among the great majority of his future subjects. He is believed to have been the most resolute promoter of the universal suffrage which has restored to Austria the sense of life. He is thought to be behind the foreign policy which is looked upon as having at a stroke reasserted Austria's rightful influence in the world. Of the ideas of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, Baron Achrenthal is the exponent; and these ideas are characterised through and through by the democratic Imperialism advocated by every successful political leader in our time. Based upon universal suffrage and racial equality, the Austria-Hungary of the future is to be a federal, not a dual system.

Henceforth there will be a steady attempt from the Austrian side to spread the view that the vision of a "Greater Serbia" might be magnificently realised under the Hapsburg Crown. The annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been most vigorously advocated from the first by the Christian Socialists—the party with which the Archduke Franz Ferdinand is supposed to be most in sympathy. A member of that party, Prince Alexis Liichtenstein, declared the other day that the great mass of the Serbo-Croats are already under the Hapsburg sceptre, since Montenegro and the kingdom of Serbia only include a small minority of the race. "The centre of gravity around which Southern Slav unity will crystallise lies in Austria, not in Serbia or Montenegro, since, according to the law of gravitation and mass, the greater attracts the smaller, and not vice versa. A whole policy is contained in these words. The Emperor and Baron Achrenthal in their private opinion undoubtedly agree with it. Hungary would be held fast on both sides, and the independence movement among the Magyars would be inevitably extinguished. The Dual system would be converted into a triple system, leading perhaps to a final reorganisation by which Rumania and Poland would become autonomous kingdoms. To a great scheme of this kind the Archduke Franz Ferdinand is believed to incline.

WHY BOSNIA WAS ANNEXED.

Sir R. Blennerhassett maintains that the goal of Austria is Salonica:—

If the divided Serbs should ever come together they will oppose an invincible obstacle to the spread of Germanism into

the plains of Macedonia. Salonica will never become an Austrian or semi-German town. The policy, therefore, of the Austrian Government must always be to keep the Serbs asunder. If Austria succeeds in incorporating definitely Bosnia and Herzegovina there will be an end of the independence both of Serbia and Montenegro. On the other hand, if a catastrophe should overtake the Austrian Empire the formation of a large Serb State will come at once within the region of practical politics. In my opinion, everything seems to point, not to the disruption of the Austrian Empire, but to the development of a federal system, supplementing the present dual arrangement. There is but one nation by which the Balkan peoples can resist pressure from the north, and that is by forming a confederation in close and honourable alliance with a reformed Turkey.

THE TRUTH ABOUT AUSTRO-RUSSIAN SECRET TREATIES.

"Diplomaticus" gives the following account of the Agreement of Reichstadt, made between the Tsar and the Emperor-King in July, 1876:—

1. Russia recognises that it is not to the interest of Austria-Hungary that in any scheme of reforms in Turkey, Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be united, or that either, or any part of either, shall be annexed to Serbia or Montenegro respectively.
2. In the event of war Russia will not extend her field of operations to Serbia and will not march troops through that Principality.
3. The diplomatic results of the war shall be submitted to the Powers signatory of the Treaties of Paris and London.
4. Russia will abstain from all territorial acquisitions on the right bank of the Danube.
5. Russia will respect the integrity of Roumania, and will not occupy Constantinople.
6. Neither Government will aim at an exclusive Protectorate over the Christian populations of the Ottoman Empire.
7. If Russia constitutes a new Slav principality it shall not be at the expense of the non-Slav populations, and she will not arrogate any special rights to herself in Bulgaria which shall not be governed by a Russian or an Austrian prince.
8. In the event of the independence of Serbia and Montenegro being recognised, and it being shown that Turkey is incapable of preserving order in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Austria shall have the right of occupying and administering those provinces.

It has been stated by M. Kogalniceanu, who saw the pencilled *provis* exchanged on the subject, that there was also a provision for the retrocession of Bessarabia to Russia, but it does not seem to have been adopted in the final protocol.

The July protocol was converted into a regular treaty January 15th, 1877. Therefore when, at the beginning of 1878, Lord Beaconsfield imagined he could count upon Austria, he was in a fool's paradise:—

The Austrian Government, therefore, when entering into negotiations with Great Britain for the purpose of armed intervention against Russia was simply throwing dust in the eyes of the British Government. Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury were the tools of Austria at the Congress of Berlin.

After the Treaty of San Stefano was signed, says "Diplomaticus," Russia—

sent General Igarcia on a special mission to Vienna with the *condominium* proposal that Austria should not oppose the execution of the Treaty of San Stefano, and in return should be permitted to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina. Count Andrássy replied that the price for Bosnia and Herzegovina had already been paid, and that that question could not be reopened, but that he was perfectly willing to come to a supplementary bargain on the

basis of an autonomous Macedonia under the protection of Austria, and a free hand for Russia in Bulgaria. General Ignatieff declined this audacious counter-project, and thereupon Count Andrassy, with the Treaty of Reichstadt in his hands—and especially calling attention to Article III.—threw himself into the arms of Great Britain.

But as Count Hanotaux has shown, the English Government has no notion of allowing the annexation of Bosnia, which was only to be occupied and administered, but not annexed :—

The last of this series of secret compacts was negotiated in St. Petersburg in 1897 during a visit paid by the Emperor Francis Joseph to the Tsar at the height of the Turco-Greek war. This agreement composed the long rivalry of Austria and Russia in the Balkans on the basis of a mutual recognition of their respective spheres of interest and the strict maintenance of the political and territorial *status quo*. It has since been alleged by M. Isvolsky that Austria's Sandjak railway scheme was a violation of the 1897 Agreement.

DR. DILLON'S VIEWS.

Dr. E. J. Dillon, in the *Contemporary Review*, declares that the lesson of the Near Eastern crisis is that international stipulations have been discredited for at least a generation to come. Not treaties, but arms and fleets must now be trusted. "The primary duty of patriots is to agitate for formidable land and sea forces." This change is the work of German forces. The triumph of "Young Turkey" dealt a stunning blow to German interests, which required a counter-revolution. Dr. Dillon then traces how this change came about. Baron von Aehrenthal, while Ambassador at St. Petersburg, discovered Russia's impotence, and promptly began to work out a policy independent of Russia. Ferdinand of Bulgaria found, too, that Austria, not Russia, would help him in his royal ambition. A year ago it was known that Austria was resolved on annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Treaty of Berlin having been thus torn asunder, Bulgaria would next declare her independence. The mistake made by the "Young Turks" of not inviting the Bulgarian representative, M. Gueshoff, to the official dinner party would have been rectified on his protest, but for the advice of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein. To that extent the incident is due to German influence. To Dr. Dillon the Bulgarian Cabinet denied any collusion with the Austro-Hungarian Government, and urged that the moment Turkey found political salvation in constitutionalism, Bulgaria resolved to qualify to become her friend by vindicating complete independence for herself. The watchword was, "After Austria, Bulgaria." But Ferdinand was in too great a hurry, became the first Treaty-breaker, and thus prejudiced his position in the eyes of Europe.

AUSTRIA'S GOOD WORK.

Dr. Dillon, who writes as an eye-witness, declares that Austria has done her work in Bosnia and Herzegovina in a masterly manner. He was amazed, in passing through the occupied provinces, at the number and extent of the material and cultural improvements he found there :—

Life and property were safeguarded as in Western Europe, the ways of communication, railroads and carriage-roads, were excellent ; even-handed justice was administered cheaply and rapidly ; crime was diminishing ; the prisons were places of betterment—reformatories rather than gaols ; agricultural methods were improving ; industry was being encouraged—in a word, a complete transformation had been effected in the economic and cultural conditions, while the standard of living had been raised. Benjamin Kallay showed himself to be a splendid administrator.

Politically, however, the people were crushed. He reiterates the moral that Europe in future cannot safely put its trust in Treaties and Conventions, and he rejoices that the "Young Turks" mean to make army reorganisation one of their first measures.

In the *Contemporary Review* Miss Edith Durham tells how she demonstrated the value of the new constitution by travelling as a solitary female, without arms or armed escort, through North Albania. She gives a somewhat whimsical account of the inability of the Albanians to understand the constitution, and the eagerness with which they believed it meant war with one or other of their special enemies.

A DEFENCE OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Dr. Emil Reich, in the *Nineteenth Century*, states the Austro-Hungarian case. He admits "an element of formal incorrectness" towards the other Powers concerned, but pleads that Austria was compelled to make a choice between two evils—either to do as she has done, or to make war on Servia.

For thirty years Austria has exercised in Bosnia and Herzegovina "all and every right and privilege of absolute sovereignty." Dr. Reich lays great stress on the fact that there were no capitulations such as still exist in Cyprus and Egypt. But "the false position and legally fictitious sovereignty of Austria-Hungary" in the two provinces was being made the occasion of constant intrigue and smouldering revolt by the Southern Slavs, principally the Servians, "for the purpose of a sort of pan-Servianism." Austria put an end to this dangerous ambiguity in a way and with a dispatch that no international Conference could have attained. The introduction of constitutional government into Turkey rendered possible the claim of the two provinces to be represented in the Turkish Parliament. Decisive action was at once imperative. Annexation makes legal repression of revolutionary movements a comparatively easy matter. In Bulgaria, too, "the historic growth of events and facts outstripped the growth of legal doctrines."

PLEA FOR BULGARIA.

Col. P. H. H. Massy pleads, also in the *Nineteenth Century*, that Bulgaria has but followed the evolution of other Balkan States like Montenegro, Roumania, and Servia, advancing through provincial autonomy to sovereign independence. He asserts that thereby "Germany's influence in the Near East has received a decided check," for the powerful Bulgarian army would be ready to assist in driving back a German advance towards Salonica. "Turkey

gains a natural advantage in the withdrawal of Austrian troops"; a Southern Pan-Slav union has been made less possible; Turkey and her northern neighbours are nearer a better understanding; and the Macedonian problem is more likely to receive a pacific solution.

Professor Vambéry, writing from Buda Pesth University, declares himself (in the *Nineteenth Century*) not surprised at the triumph of the Young Turks, for he has known the interior movements which have been slowly transforming the Turkish nation. The Young Turks are no longer to be counted Asiatics, but modern Europeans, and they have the nation behind them. The Professor thinks the recent political changes in the Balkans are to be regretted, for they augment the troubles in store for the reformers. Austria might at least have postponed annexation for a year or two so as to give the new Turkey a better chance. He discerns few relieving signs on the political horizon. Only Great Britain has come out unequivocally in defence of Young Turkey. The rest of Europe is lukewarm. The Professor concludes with the "personal information" from Constantinople that the Young Turkey Party have decided to avoid any warlike complication and to turn their attention to remodelling and reshaping the administration of their country.

MR. DICEY'S VIEWS.

Mr. Edward Dicey, in the *Empire Review*, sees no difficulty in understanding the policy of Germany in the Near East; Germany has simply "a commonplace appreciation of her own interests," and a more trustworthy guarantee for the maintenance of peace in the Balkan Peninsula than any Conference is

the persistent desire of the German Emperor to preserve peace throughout his reign. . . We have, therefore, every reason to believe that now, as heretofore, in his many years of reign, his influence will be exerted in the interests of peace throughout the Balkan Peninsula.

As to a Conference, Mr. Dicey regards it as useless, so useless as to be almost a farce. Both with Bosnia and Herzegovina possession is nine-tenths of the law, and as to the remaining tenth, Austria, even if ordered to give it up, could and would, he thinks, still keep it.

A POSITIVIST VIEW.

Professor E. S. Beesly, in the *Positivist Review*, treating of the Turk at bay, says that the Hapsburg annexation of Herzegovina and Bosnia stands on a very different footing from the independence of Bulgaria:—

Here a real crime has been committed; not, as diplomats and journalists pretend, against Turkey or the sanctity of treaties, but against the inhabitants of the annexed provinces. The immense majority of them are Serbs, and, whether Orthodox or Mohammedans, they object to being governed by Austrians or Magyars, who are of different race, language, and religion. They fiercely resisted the execution of the Treaty of Berlin, which handed them over to the Hapsburg dynasty, instead of allowing them to join their Serbian kinsmen, as they desired. England must share the responsibility of that iniquitous decree. It was the bribe we gave to Austria to purchase her support against Russia, then the object of our hostility.

THE BIG-WIGS OF THE BALKANS.

"MEN who Count in the Balkans" is the title of a vivid series of sketches in the *American Review of Reviews*, by Mr. E. A. Powell, late of the American Consular Service in Turkey. Charles I. of Roumania he describes as "one of the widest and most highly accomplished statesmen of his time," with an unquestioned hold on his throne and people. "In civilisation, culture, and intellect the Roumanians stand head and shoulders above all the other peoples of the Peninsula."

King Peter of Servia "is regarded as exceedingly liberal, not to say Socialistic, in his political views," well aware that "Servian sentiment is thoroughly liberal."

Prince Nicholas of Montenegro is, "saving his dress, a typical English squire," and, "even by the admission of his severest critics, the ablest of the Balkan Sovereigns."

"THE FUTURE EMPEROR OF THE BALKANS."

Ferdinand of Bulgaria "is altogether a clever and accomplished gentleman, a skilful politician, with an accommodating conscience, who has inherited the manners of his Bourbon ancestors as well as their insincerity." He is extremely unpopular with his subjects; because of his Russophil policy and his love of show, etiquette and extravagance. "Accident has made Ferdinand a sovereign; nature intended him for a student." Nevertheless, the accident has fired his ambition. The writer says:—

He has made himself Tsar of the Bulgars, but he sees in himself the future Emperor of the Balkans. It is no idle dream. Macedonia, with three-fourths of its population of Bulgar blood, needs no urging to come under Bulgar sway. Servia sees in the Austrian annexation of Bosnia a forecast of her own fate, and, jealous though she is of Bulgaria, would doubtless prefer a Balkan confederation to Austrian annexation. King Charles of Roumania is aged and infirm, and many of his subjects believe that such an alliance would strengthen their position. Montenegro and Albania would doubtless fall into line. In such a confederation lies the sole hope of Balkan integrity. Such an empire—for Germany, remember, is a confederation of small principalities and kingdoms—could bid defiance not alone to Turkey, but to any European Power, for it could put into the field a combined army of more than 1,000,000 men.

THE MOST POWERFUL MAN.

The man who wears no crown, but actuates the policy of all the Balkan States, is the Orthodox Patriarch of the East, his Holiness Joachim III. :—

He exercises more actual power than all the Balkan rulers rolled into one. He is the highest constituted authority of the Orthodox Greek Church, and stands in much the same relation to its 98,000,000 of communicants that Pius X. does to the Church of Rome, but with this one vital exception—that his power is temporal as well as spiritual. His spiritual sway is acknowledged by the members of the Orthodox faith from Egypt to Russia; his temporal power is little short of absolute in all the Orthodox communities of the Ottoman Empire. He is received as an equal by the Sultan, and as a superior by the rulers of those nations whose state religion is that of the Orthodox Church.

THE UNEMPLOYED:

HOW DEALT WITH IN SWITZERLAND.

MISS EDITH SELLERS, in the *Nineteenth Century*, tells how Switzerland tackles her unemployed:—

Begging is a crime, and so is vagrancy; and in some cantons the police receive a special fee for every beggar or vagrant they arrest. If a man is out of work there, he must try to find work; for if he does not, the authorities of the district where he has a settlement will find it for him, and of a kind, perhaps, not at all to his taste—tiring and badly paid. And he cannot refuse to do it, for if he does he may be packed off straight to a penal workhouse, an institution where military discipline prevails, and where every inmate is made to work to the full extent of his strength, receiving in return board and lodging with wages of from a penny to threepence a day. And when once he is there, there he must stay until the authorities decree that he shall depart, for as a penal workhouse is practically a prison, he cannot take his own discharge, and the police are always on the alert to prevent his running away. No matter how long his sojourn lasts, however, it does not cost the community a single penny, for in Switzerland these penal institutions are self-supporting. . . . The man who is out of work through his own fault and because he does not wish to be in work is treated as a criminal.

In most districts there is a special fund from which grants are made to respectable persons in temporary distress. Relief-in-kind stations or casual wards organised on philanthropic lines, are now maintained in every part of industrial Switzerland for the use of the respectable unemployed. There are also home-ins where working men without lodgings may stay with wives and children at small expense and sometimes gratis. There are also "warm rooms," where the workless may pass their days while waiting for work. Penal workhouses for the wilful idler date back to 1637 in Zurich, and 1657 in Berne.

INSURING AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT.

But industrial progress in recent years has led to an increase in the number of the unemployed. So in 1891 was opened in Berne the first Municipal Bureau for assurance against Unemployment. Its funds are chiefly derived from fees of members, employers' voluntary contributions, and a municipal grant. But as yet the more regularly employed and better paid workmen hold aloof, and mostly those insure who are likely to be soon out of work: those who actually came to be out of work number from 38 to 42 per cent. of the whole number. The Insurance Bureau and the Labour Exchange are under the same roof and the same official, and all municipal work so far as possible is saved up for December, January and February, when other work is scarce. Miss Sellers declares "that in labour bureaux and insurance against unemployment lies the true solution of the unemployed problem," but, she adds, "the insurance must be compulsory."

PREVENTING UNEMPLOYABLENESS.

She reports, moreover, that within the last few years there has arisen in Switzerland a great popular movement, something like a crusade, against everything that tends to make men unemployable. It has been found that most of the unemployed always belong

to the unskilled class; therefore the Swiss have set themselves to see that every young person is trained to become a skilled worker. In every national school a "boy must, whether his parents wish it or not, learn some handicraft before he leaves, while a girl must learn sewing and laundry work, as well as cooking and housewifery." The children of the State are in several cantons by law required to be taught a lucrative calling. Parents who do not do their best to train their children to be self-supporting citizens are treated as criminals; their children are apprenticed by the labour bureau. Masters must, under pain of penalty, see that their apprentices are technically trained. The Swiss have found that most of the unemployed are unemployable—drunken, lazy or unfit. So by decree of the Bundesrath every teacher must teach his pupils to put their pence into a savings bank and to avoid the touching of alcohol.

Members of Parliament who are to reconstruct our Poor Law system would do well to study carefully this, as every paper from the pen of Miss Edith Sellers. This one woman is worth more than a score of male legislators.

AN UNKNOWN POET

OF MARRIED LOVE AND WIDOWED GRIEF.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON reviews in the *Nineteenth Century* the thirty-five sonnets of an unknown poet, "the groans of a bereaved husband for the loss of a beloved wife," which he holds to be "of exquisite quality," whose language has "a melody and a purity such as no living poet can surpass" ("Thyia: an Elegy." George Bell). Among the many citations selected by Mr. Harrison, two may be given here. One is headed "The Deserted House":—

I watch within your silent room once more;
Without, the dead leaf shivers in the blast;
Your broken comb, your glove are on the floor,
The cold clouds see them, and they shudder past,
Startled they look upon the empty bed,
The vacant chair, the couch left desolate,
The dying flowers that saw you lying dead,
And me, who bow beneath my sorrow's weight,
Who only hear that bell's sad monotone—
"Alone, alone, for evermore alone."

The other bears the title "Our Grave":—

Where the bird warbles earliest, and new light
Wakes the first buds of spring; where breezes sleep
Or sigh with pity half the summer night,
While the pale loving stars look down to weep.
There lies our grave; a slender plot of ground
'Tis all of earth we own; no cross; no tree,
Nothing to mark it, but a little mound;
But there my darling stays; she waits for me,
The lily in her hand; and when I come
She will be glad to greet me, and will say,
'Your lily, dearest, gives you welcome home.'
But oh! dear Lord, I hunger with delay;
Tell me, blest Lord, shall I have long to wait?
For I must haste, or she will think me late.

The author remains persistently anonymous.

THE AMERICAN ELECTION.

In the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. Sydney Brooks says: In the America of to-day you are either for privilege or against it. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Roosevelt are both against it. I have described Rooseveltism as Bryanism made practicable. Bryanism may be described as Rooseveltism without a ruler. If Mr. Bryan made Mr. Roosevelt possible, it has to be added



[Chicago Tribune.]

Waiting for the Sword to Fall.

that Mr. Roosevelt has made Mr. Bryan unnecessary. My impression, however, remains that Mr. Taft will win a narrow victory, a victory so narrow that it will leave him face to face with a hostile majority in the lower House.

Professor S. J. McLean publishes in the *Quarterly*



[International Syndicate.]

[Baltimore.]

TAFT: "I could run much better if I were not handicapped with this."

Review a very well-informed and intelligible survey of the various issues which have come up for settlement at the Presidential Election. He says:—

There is no chance that either party will win by any such overwhelming majority as was obtained by the Republicans four years ago. An important factor in determining the result will be the extent to which the smaller political parties are able to deflect votes from either of the large parties in the contests in the industrial States. If Mr. Taft is elected, his legal training and judicial experience will ensure a regulative policy of more moderate and conservative character than that of President Roosevelt. While not less earnest than his predecessor, he will be less denunciatory and less spectacular.

FRIENDS VERSUS FUNDS.

SURPRISING JUDGMENTS OF MR. ROCKEFELLER.

MR. J. D. ROCKEFELLER continues in the *World's Work* his random reminiscences of men and events, and speaks of some old friends. The paper certainly puts the great plutocrat into what will be to most people an entirely new light. Farcey this utterance from the great master of millions: "These old men's tales will not be useless," he says, "if even tiresome stories make young people realise how great, above all other possessions, is the value of a friend in every department of life, without any exception whatever." He goes on to say that he fears he is telling too much about banks and money and business. "I know of nothing more despicable and pathetic than a man who devotes all the waking hours of the day to making money for money's sake." If he were forty years younger he would like to go into business again, for the association with interesting, quick-minded men was always a great pleasure. Again, he says, "I fear, after I got well started, I was not what might be called a diligent business man." His special hobby has been, he says, landscape gardening, or the art of laying out roads and paths, and work of that sort. On laying out his new home at Pocantico Hills he had the advantage of knowing every foot of the land. He says, "All the big old trees were personal friends of mine." His methods of attending to business matters differ much from those of most well-conducted merchants, and allowed him more freedom. Even after the chief affairs of the Standard Oil Company were moved to New York, he spent most of the summer at his home in Cleveland, and does still. "I would come to New York when my presence seemed necessary; but for the most part I kept in touch with the business through the telegraph wires, and was left free to attend to many things which interested me."

The idea of the richest man in the world declaring that friendship is the most valuable thing in the world sounds like a modern echo of the evangelic teaching that making friends by means of the mammon of unrighteousness was a much more judicious expenditure of effort than making the Mammon itself. For a Rockefeller to despise and to pity the man who spends all his time in making money for money's sake is a piece of ethical teaching as surprising as it will, one hopes, be salutary.

THE VANDERBILT DYNASTY.

SPIRITUALIST!

MR. BURTON J. HENDRICK publishes in *McClure's* a very interesting sketch of the Vanderbilt fortune. The founder of the dynasty of finance was Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, born in 1794. But it was not until he was in his seventies that he began his great career. Up to the Civil War he had been absorbed in the conduct of numerous steamboat and steamship lines. Early in life he had seen possibilities of steam travel by water, and had sold off his whole sailing fleet and purchased steamboats. With similar promptitude, on discerning that transportation in the United States would follow the line, not of the canal nor of the river, but of the steel rail, he sold all his water craft and began purchasing railroads. His friends thought he had lost both prestige and fortune.

FOR THE PUBLIC—AND SELF.

At that time almost all railway properties had large floating debts, and the public was execrably served. Between Chicago and New York there were seven different lines. Passengers had to break their journey at each terminus, and goods had to be carried from line to line. Both goods and passenger traffic was consequently at a low ebb. Vanderbilt bought up these rickety railways in 1863. By 1873 he had completed the work. In these ten years he had acquired more than three thousand miles of railway, reformed multitudinous abuses, and essentially created the modern railroad. He had moreover increased his personal fortune from 11 million dollars to 104 million dollars.

The Commodore acquired possession of his great Trunk Railroad by exercising the brute power of his wealth. The New York Central Railroad refused to come in until he brought it to its knees by refusing the necessary connection with his line; and when the stock had sunk terribly in value, bought it up. By 1867 he had control of the road. So he had realised his ambition for a New York to Chicago line. He became absolute dictator of the New York Central system. He had a majority interest at his death of the New York Central, the Harlem, the Lake Shore, and the Canada Southern.

"WHAT DO I CARE ABOUT LAW?"

His methods were somewhat unscrupulous. "Law!" he once roared, "what do I care about the law? Hain't I got the power?" He undoubtedly rendered great public service. He unified communication between New York and Chicago. He substituted steel rails, purchased from England, for the old iron rails. He replaced wooden bridges with steel and iron. In every department he introduced new efficiencies and new economies. Consequently the Central became the favourite passenger and goods route from Chicago to New York.

As soon as he had purchased his stock, he watered it extensively. He poured nearly sixty million dollars of fictitious value into the Central Railroad—two-thirds of its entire stock capitalisation.

Physically an imposing figure, he married a second wife, a beautiful Southern widow of thirty, when he was seventy-three. In his manners he was usually harsh, unreasonable, uncouth. "He was totally without education, and could hardly write half a dozen lines without outraging the spelling book." His house was old-fashioned, plainly furnished. He had no paintings or books, except the Bible and "The Pilgrim's Progress," the latter of which he read constantly. He loved racehorses, was fond of music, whist, and euchre. In his big transactions he seemed almost to act upon impulse and intuition. He had a clairvoyant faculty, and "the greatest practical genius of his time was a frequent attendant at spiritualistic séances." In sickness he usually resorted to mental healers and clairvoyant quacks. In his last illness he attempted to cure himself by placing salt cellars under his bedposts: "and he worried much over a certain Biblical injunction concerning the difficulty of rich men in entering heaven." He declared on his death-bed that he was willing to entrust himself to Providence, because "Providence is as square as a brick." Out of his great fortune he left absolutely no public bequest. He wished to keep his railway property intact, to hold it as a great family possession, and make the name of Vanderbilt powerful for all time.

THE MILLIONS SCATTERING.

His son, William Henry Vanderbilt, in eight years, from 1877 to 1885, more than doubled the fortune left by his father. He had not the brilliant strategy of his father, however. He died of apoplexy. But before his death he had parted with the majority ownership of the New York Central. Pierpont Morgan's influence was beginning to be felt. With his death the scattering of the Vanderbilt millions began. His love for his children divided his fortune amongst them rather than concentrating on one heir. In fourteen years his son Cornelius had only slightly increased his fortune. He was succeeded on his death, as director on all the Vanderbilt lines, not by one of his sons, but by William Rockefeller. Alfred Vanderbilt limits his activities to fashionable coaches and automobiles. Reginald has only made public appearance in a gambling case. The elder branch of the family, as a power in American railroads and finance, is now extinct. William Kissam Vanderbilt succeeded his brother in 1896 as active head of the family railroad interests. But he is now devoting himself chiefly to the enjoyment of his wealth. "Both my father and brother died of apoplexy; I do not propose to end that way"—is a remark which has been attributed to him. He is worth not far from a hundred million dollars. At his death the property will be divided between his children, and even the nominal Vanderbilt control will end. In another generation the Vanderbilt fortune will be still more widely scattered.

PROBLEMS OF OUR EASTERN EMPIRE.

HOW TO EDUCATE INDIAN WOMEN.

LISTER NIVEDITE, writing in the *Ceylon National Review* for August on the future education of the Indian woman, says:—

Those who would transmit the modern idea to the Indian woman must begin where they can, and learn from their own struggles how better to achieve. In the end, the idea once caught, the Indian woman herself will educate Indian women—meanwhile, every means that offers ought to be taken. The wandering *bhagabats* or *bahais*, with the magic lantern, may popularise geography, by showing slides illustrative of the various pilgrimages. History, outside the Mahabharata and Ramayana, might be familiarised in the same way. And there is no reason why simple lectures on hygiene, sanitation, and the plants and animals of the environment, should not also be given by the wandering teacher to the assembled community, with its women behind the screens. How shall women be enthusiastic about something they cannot imagine? Schools large and small, schools in the home and out of it, schools elementary and advanced—all these are an essential part of any working out of the great problem. But these schools must be within Indian life, not antagonistic to it.

THE ONE LANGUAGE PROBLEM IN INDIA.

Mr. Mehta, in the *Hindustan Review* for October, thus sets forth the aspect of the One Language movement in India:—

- (1) To have a common alphabet, be it Nagri or Arabic.
- (2) To evolve a common language—Hindustani—for all purposes of interprovincial culture; for the spread of a purified religion; for the dissemination of sound views in politics; for a universalised technical and scientific training.
- (3) This language should be studied by all as a second language.
- (4) This language should retain the grammatical skeleton it has at present. Words will then come from the land of the birth of institutions they are intended to designate.
- (5) We must aim at a practical solution of the problem, however much deficient it may be theoretically.

With our united efforts we may be able to achieve what seems to us so colorfully chimerical.

INDIAN MUNICIPAL LIFE B.C. 300.

To the *Indian Review* Mr. C. H. Rau contributes an interesting essay on local self-government in ancient India. He quotes from a fragment of Strabo an interesting account left by Megasthenes, of what prevailed in Patna during the reign of Chandragupta, who reigned from 321 B.C. to 297 B.C.:—

"Those who have charge of the city," says Megasthenes, "are divided into six bodies of five each. The members of the first look after everything relating to the industrial arts. Those of the second attend to the entertainment of foreigners. To these they assign lodgings, and they keep watch over their order of life by means of those persons whom they give to them for assistants. They escort them on the way when they leave the country, or in the event of their dying forward their property to their relatives. They take care of them when they are sick, and if they die, bury them. The third body consists of those who inquire when and how births and deaths occur, with the view of not only levying a tax, but also in order that births and deaths among both high and low may not escape the cognizance of Government. The fourth class superintends trade and commerce. Its members have charge of weights and measures, and see that the products in their season are sold by public notice. No one is allowed to deal in more than one kind of commodity unless he pays a double tax. The fifth class supervises manufactured articles, which they sell by public notice. What is new is sold separately from what is old, and

there is a fine for mixing the two together. The sixth and last class consists of those who collect the tenths of the prices of the articles sold. Fraud in the payment of this tax is punished with death. Such are the functions which these bodies separately discharge. In their collective capacity they have charge both of their special departments, and also of matters affecting the general interest, as the keeping of public buildings in proper repair, the regulation of prices, the care of markets, harbours, and temples.

The registration of births and deaths is regarded as exceptionally noteworthy under an Oriental Government. The first scientific attempt to record vital statistics in England was made after the introduction of printing.

RELIGION AND RELIGIOSITY.

By M. JEAN FINOT.

SINCE the chains uniting the Church to the State have been shattered in France, men desire to learn how earth may now be reunited to heaven and the hereafter to our daily life, writes M. Jean Finot in an article on Religion and Religiosity in *La Revue* of October 1st.

Belief, he says, is a supreme good. Without it we should be as unhappy as if we had to live in the dark. Religion is impossible without faith, and sincere belief is equivalent to religion. But while religion is a collection of dogmas, religiosity is concerned with the indefinite relations of ourselves with the infinite. It is in harmony with all sincere religions, and it is impossible to be really religious without religiosity, but we can have religiosity without being affiliated to any religion. Religiosity will be the attribute of the thinking humanity of to-morrow, as it is already that of the thinking men of our day. We are wrong in believing that the golden age is behind us instead of before us. Religions may disappear, but religiosity, the aspiration towards things not of this world, will remain the eternal companion of the thinking being. The thirst for the ideal is inherent in man. Even philosophical materialism has become idealistic. Matter is not conceivable without spirit, or the body without a living soul. Like all real sources of happiness the divine kingdom is at the disposition of all. A thinking soul is the essential condition of a peaceable evolution towards religiosity, the common and natural refuge of all human consciences.

The *Architectural Review* for October, a very well illustrated production, has an article devoted to the new Piccadilly Hotel, and interesting notes upon some new and very luxurious Paris flats, Parc Monceau district, the design of whose architect was to show what could be done in the way of building and exterior decoration with the most ordinary building materials. The *Architectural Review* admires the result greatly. Another article deals with Paris from the architectural point of view, including old as well as modern architecture—a suggestion for filling up, and filling up very thoroughly, two week-end visits. The first article is concerned with the left bank of the Seine and old buildings.

RESTORING FERTILITY TO THE SOIL.

I.—BY SPRINKLING MICROBES ON IT.

THE *World's Work* for November contains a most interesting article by "Home Counties," the well-known agricultural expert, in which he discusses how to restore the exhausted fertility of soil. He says:—

Farmyard manure is a diminishing quantity. It does not matter a jot what the cause may be—motors of various sorts taking the place of horses, or a proper or improper partiality for "artificial," or the influence of shocked sanitarians and vegetarians. The fact remains, and the problem confronts us, How is the farmer to manage with a more lightly-laden dungcart than he used to have?

This is a problem, and "when the farmer comes to buy nitrogen through the medium of an artificial, he has to pay very stiffly for it indeed." "Home Counties" might have added that the sources of supply of combined nitrogen in the world are limited, and are rapidly becoming exhausted.

He then proceeds to give an account of the nitrogen-fixing bacteria in the soil, and the method of increasing these by inoculation. Readers of the *Review* have been well posted in this matter. "Home Counties" goes on to say:—

As has often happened in the history of agriculture when a step forward had to be taken, a man who was not a farmer stepped to the front—or, rather, in this case, two of them. King's College in the Strand is not exactly an agricultural college, but a member of its staff, Professor Bottomley, the head of the botanical department, had specially studied the nitrifying bacteria of the soil, and, as the scientific papers showed, had obtained some remarkable results in pot-plant cultivation. But still Mr. Giles did not give heed. It was the turn of the hero of many forlorn hopes, Mr. W. T. Stead. He very sensibly explained to Professor Bottomley that no farmer was likely to set much store by his cultures until he ceased to give them away and took to selling them. And so, for a year past, this devoted editor and this metropolitan professor have been carrying on their mission to the agricultural community. Both of them have had to stand a good deal of chaff, but Mr. Stead is used to that if the Professor is not. They laugh best, however, who laugh last. During the last few weeks Mr. Stead and Professor Bottomley have had some cause to rub their hands together.

"Home Counties" then gives an account of experiments which have been tried with cereals. His own visit to the farm, where these were being carried out, was too late to see the grain before it had been stacked, but he seems to have satisfied himself from many independent sources that the results were remarkable.

II.—BY FARMING WITHOUT MANURE.

In the second part of his article "Home Counties" gives an account of an interview with Mr. Robert H. Elliot, the well-known originator of the Clifton Park system of farming. He says that the solution of all our agricultural difficulties

resolves itself into the cheap production of a good turf. Mr. Elliot thus summarises the situation:—

The success of our agriculture depends, in the first place, not, as the average farmer says, on raising prices, but on the cheapening of production. Second, the cheapest food for stock is grass. Third, the cheapest manure for soil is a turf composed largely of deep-rooting plants. Finally, the cheapest, deepest and best tillers, drainers and warmers of the soil are the roots of plants.

THE SILENT MILLS OF COTTONOPOLIS.

"THE land of the loom and the spindle" when loom and spindle are idle. The impressions of Manchester with which the *Pall Mall Magazine* opens are of Manchester of to-day, with a lock-out affecting 140,000 hands. It is curious what good subjects for his pencil the artist finds in the dirt and unattractiveness of the Lancashire town, where the "light of day seems permanently dimmed, and the public buildings and houses encrusted with an extra thickness of grime." He especially admires the Town Hall, with its great external beauty and distinction. But it is at night that Manchester is best seen, when its "monotonous modernity is involved in fantastic suggestion . . . and the smoke-dimmed mazes of suburban streets and dwellings repose in sombre masses"—

A sea of roofs and twinkling lights, with factories, mills, gas-works, iron-foundries standing up like rocky islands above them. Warehouses, business premises change into grey-blue mysterious palaces with lamp bestarred windows, their details and commercial aspects becoming obscure in the fading light. The shadowy masses and vistas are lit by mysterious gleams of light, with strange reflections in black waters, while voices come out of barge cabins and from ghostly forms on lock gates, with hoarse intonations, where in huge buildings one sees a shadow rise and fall in silent strokes cast from some steel arm that is moving the hidden springs of a vast mechanism: these are some of the aspects of the plain of the Irwell when day has passed.



[Photograph by]

The Silent Mill.

[Typical Press.]

"SEX IN BRAINS."

THE higher education of women is the subject of a thoughtful study in the *Church Quarterly Review*, by Miss Wordsworth, of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford.

LITTLE ORIGINALITY IN WOMAN.

She sums up her main conclusions in the following paragraphs:—

While we see feminine culture carried to an exceptionally high level, and with many very gratifying results, we do not, so far as we can judge, see much indication of the discovery of great original power amongst women, either in the department of mechanical and scientific invention, mental or poetical composition, philosophic thought or historical *chef-d'œuvre*. In the one department in which they confessedly show originality—that of fiction—they have been very little indebted to the "higher education," as may be seen by recalling the names of our greatest women writers.

Speaking in general terms we may say, that though there is proverbially "no sex in souls," there is a good deal of sex in brains; and it is curious to observe what an analogy there is here between the physical and mental functions of the sexes. Just as in the history of a family the initiative must always lie with the father, while it is the part of the mother to foster, to nourish and to modify (for every child inherits qualities and characteristics from both parents), so in our mental history the initiative may be said to come from the men of the race—the poets, the thinkers, the inventors—while to the women belong the interpretative sympathetic powers, without which progress would never have been made.

WOMAN AS INTERPRETER AND ORGANISER.

Miss Wordsworth goes on to lay great stress on those interpretative and sympathetic functions which have been the inspiration of men so widely different as Tennyson, Browning, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Wordsworth, Cowper. She further adds, "Women do not perhaps originate ideas, but they are most successful in diffusing them. Women writers have had a large share in popularising religious, political, or philosophical movements." Oxford and Cambridge women as teachers and lecturers are popularising the ideas of the leading minds of our universities. But she adds, "Experience so far has not led us to think that their functions will be very different from what they always have been."

She declares that the organising and administrative qualities of women rank very high. Besides this power of organisation in the great women of all ages is the power of kindling and inspiring enthusiasm. Miss Wordsworth also grants that the love of order is one of their most marked characteristics; not less that quick sympathy and perception of character which made Elizabeth of England so successful in her choice of Ministers. The most important thing, she says, is the great spiritual force possessed and wielded by women. "There are excellent reasons why women should never be admitted to holy orders; though one may say that when women are what they were meant to be, there is a natural consecration about them." She maintains that a University education does not necessarily check or warp religious faith and spiritual-mindedness.

CO-EDUCATION IN AMERICA.

THE EXCESS OF WOMEN TEACHERS.

THE *Educational Review*, New York, reprints the *Times* article on this subject, calling attention to the great preponderance of women teachers in America, a preponderance that has considerably increased of late and shows every sign of continuing to do so.

"Women are the teachers of the American youth."

For children this may be not a bad thing, the writer thinks; but for boys of eighteen or so to be taught by women not much older than themselves, it is an altogether different matter; and men seem to have confided to the writer that they now recognise that having been at that period of their lives under women teachers has wrought them serious injury. Few serious teachers of either sex do anything but deplore the excessive preponderance of women on the teaching staffs of secondary schools and higher classes in elementary schools. Evidently the writer thinks that co-education of adolescents, not mere boys and girls, is very difficult, since the one sex develops so much more rapidly than, and so differently from, the other. In American high schools the girls usually greatly outnumber the boys (the reverse being the case in the few English co-educational schools), and the courses of study become inevitably adapted more to girls than to boys:—

The boys are in a minority; and, as the irrepressible tendency to imitate the majority asserts itself, they become an inferior copy of girls, winning a girl's gentleness and sensitiveness, but not the proper strength of either sex. Tried by a woman's and by a girl's standards, the boys prove inferior; and when at last they enter upon their full heritage they are irreparably wounded in their dignity, and have lost the faith in themselves of which, in order to play a man's part in life, they have the utmost need. There is no greater danger to character than this.

This the writer thinks tends to give the majority of boys in later life a certain moral slackness, a deficiency in moral courage, which makes it easy for a corrupt minority to ride roughshod over them. In other words, a woman alone cannot teach a boy to become a man.

Mrs. Besant.

In the *Theosophist* Mrs. Besant announces her return from her tour to the Antipodes. She says:—"The tour has taken me over 17,630 miles of land and sea, during forty-four days and nights of travel; sixty-two days have been given to work, and the work has comprised forty-four public lectures and ninety meetings—at most of which an hour's address has been given, followed by the answering of questions—and a very large number of private interviews. It does not seem a bad record for a woman of over sixty, who, a year ago, was declared by some who wished to discredit her as being in a state of 'senile decay,' and therefore incapable of filling the office of President of the Theosophical Society."

INDUSTRIAL POSITION OF WOMEN.

THE *Edinburgh Review* sums up the industrial position of women in an article which of necessity repeats much with which most of us are already familiar, the value of the repetition consisting in the fact that it is based upon a consensus of opinions of men and women of three nations who have made a special study of different aspects of the problems raised by the presence of increasing numbers of women in industry.

There are 777,000 more occupied women enumerated in the census of 1901 than in the census of 1881, comparatively few, out of a total of 3,500,000, being employed in the professions. One interesting fact elicited is that in the cotton trade in the North, which employs more women than all the other textile trades together, the rate of their pay is more nearly that of men's than in any other trade. For piecework it is exactly the same. This is attributed to the trade unionist organisation of the women, which is more perfect than in any other trade.

NEW WORDS ON AN OLD SUBJECT.

Writing of the preference of girls for factory work rather than for domestic service, we are reminded that the contrasts we are accustomed to draw between domestic service and factory life are always drawn between the high-class servant and a girl who, were she to become a servant, could only be a second-class lodging-house "slavey" or enter the family of a small tradesman, never possibly a gentleman's house. This is a point generally quite lost sight of; and the writer justly insists upon it.

OTHER CONCLUSIONS.

Women, as a rule, do not really compete side by side with men; they engage in certain branches of work wholly abandoned to them by men, perhaps because they are thought to be more fitted for them. But the convention subsists that women shall take less pay.

A great deal is said about the seasonal nature of the work of many young women and girls, and its demoralising effect upon them. This is especially the case in such a trade as tailoring—"slavery half the time and starvation the other." It also appears that girls do not train as carefully as they used to do. They want to make money easily, they take short views, and the hope of marriage is always before them as a deterrent to making themselves efficient.

MARRIED WOMEN WORKERS.

In fairly well paid trades the married woman is in a small minority; though it is often necessary that she should be a "wage-earner," even when the husband is steady and in work. "Many women work intermittently, dropping work when the husband is earning; but they have constantly to choose whether the children shall be starved or more or less neglected." The writer concludes that "it is plainly unadvisable to discourage women from working in their own homes." Indeed, the home-worker, especi-

ally when married, evidently gives students of the industrial position of women more cause for thought and perplexity than any other class of women workers. The home-workers prey upon the factory workers; the sweating to which they are subjected is too painfully well known. And every improvement in the conditions of the factory laws is unfortunately liable to drive more work into the homes, "to be done in bad conditions and at a price driven below starvation point." "Home work," a French writer is quoted as saying, "exists solely on account of its evils." It is a fight for bread, in which the sweater plays off the dire misery of one set of people against the deeper misery of another.

A good deal is also said about the demoralising effect upon men of the labour of married women—the worst and most far-reaching of its consequences. Women often must work because their husbands are idle and drunken; but often, also, the husbands get into bad habits because the wives remove the burden of responsibility.

Yet another serious evil is the fact that these poor sweated home-workers can often contrive to exist only "with the children helping." Sometimes little things of four or five work till late at night, pasting paper, or hooking eyes on cards, or twisting paper round wire. The broad fact is that "the great trades we are so proud of are largely built up upon the labour of women and young girls, and the roots of our industrial life are planted in a morass of unwholesome and unorganised labour."

REMEDIES OR SUGGESTED REMEDIES.

First, the technical training of girls leaving school, who now often earn quickly, but little, and afterwards join the ranks of unskilled labour. The French long ago legislated and paid for the training of their young manual workers, Paris alone having now six trade schools. Italy, too, is far ahead of us in this matter. "There is no royal road to the better employment of women," is the conclusion. A variety of small enactments may, however, do something; for instance, one forbidding overtime, one raising the school-age for children, and another prohibiting their wage-earning during school-life.

It is also suggested that there might be a Navy Clothing Factory, and a Postmen's and Policemen's Clothing Factory, like the Army Clothing Factory, under Government control, and with properly paid labour. The fixing of a minimum wage, which was done in New Zealand practically, is criticised by the writer as a measure likely to do more harm than good.

THE *Colonial Office Journal* is really an excellent summary of the movement of Imperial matters. Its principal papers deal with "Canadian Nationalism," "The Outlook in South Africa," and "The Financial Problem of Australia." Recent books dealing with Colonial life are reviewed, and recent Colonial appointments noted.

IF JESUS CAME BACK,

WHAT WOULD HE THINK OF US?

It is now fifteen years since I wrote and published the book, "If Christ came to Chicago." Since then hardly a year has passed in which the same idea has not been worked. "If Christ came to Boston," by Dr. Everett Hale; "If Christ came to Dundee," by the Rev. Walter Walsh; to say nothing of many others, all expositions of the same idea. The latest is Mr. Guy Thorne's novel, "The Angel," although in his case the hero of the novel (which was published last month) is not Jesus Christ, but a man who is supposed to look very much like Him, who performs miracles, has his disciples, and is to all intents and purposes a variant upon the old theme.

But the most astonishing of all the applications of the old idea is that which is reported by Captain F. W. von Herbert in the October number of the *Hibbert Journal*. Captain von Herbert calls his article "The Moslem Tradition of Jesus's Second Visit on Earth." He declares that he first heard it thirty-one years ago round a camp-fire in the campaign of 1877, when a story-teller of a company of infantry related his version of the second coming of Issa.

He then gives the version which, he says, was told him in a small *café* on the outskirts of Smyrna by a public story-teller in October, 1906. A priest of his acquaintance heard the story and repeated it. Captain von Herbert made from memory a rough translation, which he revised and copied six months afterwards. I suspect that priest. It is impossible to think that a Turkish story-teller in a Smyrna *café* was so well aware of the details of Western civilisation as this story implies.

The story begins by saying that Issa, in the garb of a labouring man, walked along a main road of the German Empire. He beheld, on a raised path running parallel to the road, a succession of iron chariots of ugly shape and colour; in front of the long, clanging line there was a shrieking, fire-spitting, smoke-vomiting black monster.

An angel tells him that this is an invention of the devil, and the reason why the high roads are deserted, the villages forsaken, and why men congregated in huge ugly cities. At length he comes to the city and finds a Social Democratic meeting being dispersed by the violence of soldiery. The angel rescues Issa from the soldiers, who were about to slay him, and he departs from Germany to Russia. There he finds famine, and goes to a town where he finds the victims of the Cossacks in the massacre of the Jews. Next he goes to France, where he is horrified by a gramophone grinding out a song full of mirth-provoking inecencies.

Leaving France behind him, he goes to England. He knocks at a cottager's door and asks for a night's shelter and a cup of milk. But a man opens the door, calls him a thief and a liar, and, sending for a

soldier, has him cast into prison. The angel came to him and explained, when he was lying in his darksome dungeon, that in England the asking for bread or shelter without tendering money was considered a dreadful crime, and that it is also a crime if a man has no money to sleep anywhere. So they came to London, where he saw magnificence such as might have entered the wildest dreams of King Solomon. Then they went down in the lifts of the tubes, where a hellish procession of cars rushed on into the darkness of the earth with the speed of lightning and the noise of a thousand demons let loose.

Issa then went to America and stood in a great city. Never had he beheld or imagined anything so hideous. He sees negroes burned to death at the hands of a lynching mob. So he clears out of America and goes to South Africa, where he finds the English nation exterminating, with hellish contrivances, a tribe of kindly husbandmen. In Asia the Russian nation was making fearful war upon the Japanese. Many more devil's inventions he saw. The rich had grown wicked beyond the devil's wildest hopes. Everywhere the poor were oppressed, and the rich sinned with impunity and amassed more wealth thereby. Innocent enjoyment, the love of nature, the study of God's law, serene contemplation, prayer, the assembling of congregations for worship and praise, devotion to home and family, and all else that made life pleasant in the olden time—all had become impossible. He discovered not one country in which, despite temples and priests, his message was not utterly ignored, as if he had never lived and taught, suffered, and died.

Heart-stricken and despairing, Issa returned to Syria, the cradle of his race, the promised land, the country blessed of God. Here Issa rejoiced to find everything the same as it was. Here were no telephones, factories, or railways. The peasants bade him welcome, fed him and housed him. "And Issa blessed that land and gave it peace and increase."

If it were not for the serious character of the *Hibbert Journal* I should think that Captain von Herbert was pulling someone's leg.

Guy Thorne's story makes his divine figure a Senior Wrangler at Cambridge. He is at first an atheist, is then converted by a John the Baptist who lives on the top of the mountains, and then goes to London with the power of healing and great psychic gifts, so that he can read the hearts of men, and see their histories as they are written in the astral life. He sets about in earnest the salvation of London. He begins at the Frivolity Theatre, and is joined by wealthy men, who put all their fortunes at his disposal. He heals the sick, he empties the churches by too plain speaking to their congregations, and finally returns to Wales to die.

Jerome K. Jerome's play at the St. James's Theatre continues to draw crowded houses, and other plays are likely to be produced with the same motive.

HOW MUCH SLEEP DO YOU NEED, AND HOW DO YOU GET IT?

A UNIVERSITY Professor wrote to me last month, saying how much he had been interested in the symposium on eating, drinking, and smoking, published in our February and March numbers, and making a suggestion that I should undertake a similar inquiry among brain-workers as to how much sleep they find necessary in the twenty-four hours, as he is of opinion that our working capacity suffers almost as much from over-sleeping as from over-eating.

EIGHT HOURS, OR FOUR OR THREE?

For years past, he says, he has found that four hours a day was sufficient to recuperate energies exhausted by twenty hours of arduous labour. He quotes another eminent scholar who found three hours adequate for his needs. The correspondent suggests that it would be very interesting if we could obtain a kind of census of the brain-workers of the world as to the sleep they require per diem to keep themselves going when they are at full stretch. Of course, the quantity differs at different ages. When I began journalism I needed nine hours' sleep. Now I am quite content with seven, when I can get it. Aurungzebe is said to have never slept more than three hours in the twenty-four.

A CENSUS OF BRAIN-WORKERS.

Then there is the quality of sleep as well as its duration. An hour's dreamless sleep is worth six in which the sleeper is harassed by a succession of worrying dreams. I have therefore determined to institute such an inquiry, and shall be very glad if those who are accustomed to hard intellectual labour will tell me how much sleep they need to keep going.

To this I would add another inquiry of my own, which may be even more practical and of greater benefit to the world than the mere return as to the necessary quantity of sleep. If you suffer from insomnia, what method—mental, medical, physical, or otherwise—do you find most efficacious in putting yourself to sleep?

THE ART OF SLEEP.

After I had written the foregoing paragraphs I discovered that my esteemed *confrère*, M. Finot, had anticipated my suggestion, for in the mid-October number of *La Revue* he publishes a symposium about sleep—the art of sleeping, rather than methods of obtaining sleep.

Most of the contributors say they require seven to eight hours' sleep. Jules Claretie says one of the best ways to prevent sleep is to begin thinking of the affairs of to-morrow. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant says he has never had enough sleep, and in consequence sleeps badly. He is of opinion that sleep repairs and prepares, and when he has slept well his activity is greatly increased in quality and quantity. Frédéric Passy writes: "Happy those who

sleep well; they have more chances of making good use of their time when they are awake."

SLEEP TWICE A DAY.

We fall asleep progressively, as dogs do, says Ferdinand Mazade, the editor of the symposium. The sense of sight goes first, then touch, taste, and smell, the hearing being the last sense to be extinguished. For the scientist occupied in the solution of a new problem, for the philosopher or the poet, the best system, according to M. Mazade, is to cut the night in two—that is to say, to sleep after dinner till one o'clock, then work about three hours, and return to bed. As to position, the only normal one is to lie on the right side, that being the best position for every essential function of the organs. Everyone must get sleep, for it is the great dispenser of energy and harmony; it is a powerful sedative, the nervous sedative *par excellence*. For the healthy man, to be able to sleep is to be strong and cheerful; for the sick man, to be able to sleep is to recover.

TO CURE INSOMNIA.

The painter, J. F. Raffaelli, says that when he was young and strong he did not think it foolish to try to do almost without sleep. He painted in the daytime, and read and wrote in the night, with the result that he was soon unable to sleep at all. Doctors ordered baths, narcotics, etc., without avail. At last M. Raffaelli conceived a cure for himself. Convinced that his own foolish discipline had reduced him to this extremity, he resolved to cure himself by another discipline equally severe. His remedy was to walk eight hours every day—four walks of two hours—taken always at the same times and on the same roads, no matter how bad the weather might be. After a few months of this *régime* the power of sleep came back to stay.

THE WORLD'S TIN SUPPLY.

MR. T. GOOD writes in the October number of *Cassier's Magazine* upon the declining output of tin from the Straits Settlements, and discusses the possibility of obtaining the metal in other parts of the world. In South America he says that the prospects of the discovery of tin-bearing ores is very good. There are tin mines in China and other parts of the East, but it is to the Australian Colonies that he looks most confidently for future supplies of tin. In Tasmania and the other Australian States it is known that there are vast deposits of tin, and although some of the lode mines have been worked out or are approaching exhaustion, there are enormous reserves of lower grade ore which, with improved methods of mining and treating, could be worked as successfully in the future as were the richer ores of the past. The price of tin may remain high, but he ventures to predict that a tin famine on account of Nature's niggardliness is a long way off.

KANG YU WEI.

THE RELIGION OF A CHINESE REFORMER.

MR. CHARLES JOHNSTON contributes to the *Hibbert Journal* for October a most interesting account of "A Chinese Statesman's View of Religion." The Chinese statesman is the famous Cantonese Reformer, Kang Yu Wei. Mr. Johnston says that Kang Yu Wei—

declared that he had always been a close student of religion; that he had studied and translated the two thousand texts of Buddhism; and that he found the great humane principles of religion in Buddhism and Christianity alike. He further told me that he always visited in the spirit of a pilgrim the centres or shrines of religious tradition; that he had sought relics of Martin Luther at Eisenach; and that, on a recent visit to Spain, he found in a monastery near Toledo much the same spirit of devout silence that had struck him in the lamaseries of Tibet.

I asked Kang Yu Wei, who has studied the Gospels profoundly, what seems to him the most striking quality in the character of Jesus. He answered, somewhat to my surprise, as we generally lay the emphasis elsewhere, that what appealed to him most, in the personality of Jesus, was his courage—the manliness which could so quietly and dauntlessly face the hatred of so many of his fellow-countrymen, the fierce enmity of the powerful Pharisees, and, above all, the certainty of death, and of the outward failure of his mission; the courage which undertook a work so constructive, the valour which could make, and could ask from others, such large sacrifices. The positive attitude of authority and power, maintained by one who was, outwardly, a homeless wanderer, seemed to Kang Yu Wei the dominant note in the character of Jesus. His courage stood first; next to courage came his love. And Kang Yu Wei had been deeply impressed by the fact that the love of Jesus, profound, abundant, and all-embracing as it was, was yet wholly free from weakness and sentimentalism; could, indeed, be terribly stern on occasion, as when he scourged the money-changers from the Temple.

Kang Yu Wei recognised that a large part in the development of Western history, of the modern State with its ideas of civil rights, of individual liberty, of humanity, is to be attributed to the personality and teaching of Jesus, and this quite independently of our view of his spiritual standing. Jesus is the greatest single factor in the development of the Western world. He insists that the existence of God and the immortality of the soul are cardinal doctrines of the Confucian system.

I was struck by the curious resemblance of this belief to that expressed by Goethe, who also held that not all souls are equally immortal; that full immortality is the prize and crown of heroic endeavour, of noble virtue, of unflinching self-sacrifice.

THE NEW RAILWAY TO MECCA.

In the *United Service Magazine* appear some interesting notes on the construction of this railway, abridged from the German by Mr. Angus Hamilton.

At first there were ten foreign and twenty Turkish engineers, but afterwards more Turkish engineers were taken on. The Local Commission for the construction established itself at Damascus, and a great many troops were requisitioned to solve the labour difficulty. Nearly all the material was obtained abroad—machinery and rails from German, Belgian, and American sources, and rolling stock from Germany and Belgium. An outlet to the sea was sought as soon as possible, as transporting railway material by the French line from Beyrout to Damascus proved very costly; the port is Haifa, and the Haifa-Jordan section has been opened since September, 1904.

The total length of line from Damascus to Mecca will be 900 miles, of which 750 miles to Medina are completed. In time the Mecca railway will probably be linked up with the other Asia Minor railways, thus giving a through route from Constantinople and European Turkey to Mecca, "so that pilgrims to the Khaba will be able to kiss the sacred stone with the least possible trouble and fatigue to themselves."

DIFFICULTIES OF CONSTRUCTION.

The country traversed by what the writer calls "this modern Via Sacra" is little better than desert; for many years the chief revenue must be derived from the pilgrims. In short, the railway is, in a sense, a religious work, and when it was first undertaken, an appeal for contributions from the Faithful was circulated throughout the Moslem world. However, as is pointed out, politically and strategically the Mecca railway must be a valuable asset for the Sultan and his successors. One difficulty was the training of the subordinate staff, who are mostly natives, and inducing them to take the necessary care of the machinery. Then the line has to be inspected by detachments of cavalry, and as the distance is 434 miles between Ma'an and Medina, with few intermediate stations, every time the line is patrolled it means a journey of several weeks, and a whole caravan being equipped to take provisions and tents, and sometimes also water.

The greatest evil is the scarcity of water. Some stations have wells, others cisterns, some of which are as old as the Roman period; but they are uncovered, the water evaporates, and for months they may be empty. As there was not enough water for working the line, special water-trucks were provided, but they were very expensive, so that the construction of wells or covered cisterns has been begun where springs exist. Yet another trouble has been to find enough fuel, both Syria and Arabia being very poor in forests and coal-fields.

Why an Esperanto City?

The *Strand* has an amusing article upon Moiresnet as a possible Esperanto city—a city and state upon ideal lines, into which nothing but perfection will be permitted. Sober, practical people rather regret such articles, as they tend to obscure the real aim of Esperantists, which is not the establishment of a cosmopolitan city of one tongue, but the making possible inter-communication upon all subjects between the natives of the various nations on the earth. The dress pictures are comical; apparently men and women are to be attired alike; but the writer makes a mistake in saying that there is as yet no Esperanto National (?) Anthem. All over the world at the opening notes of the "Espero" music, "En la mondon venis nova sento," every Esperantist will rise to his or her feet and probably sing mightily even as when "God Save the King" is sung in our own country.

LINKING THE ATLANTIC WITH THE PACIFIC. GIGANTIC SCHEME FOR OPENING UP CANADA.

MR. MCFARLANE, in the *Engineering Magazine* for November, describes the building of the Eastern Section of the Grand Trunk Pacific, the new railway which is to open Canada from east to west. The total length of the main line will be 3,400 miles. The portion from the Atlantic to Winnipeg, a distance of 1,770 miles, is being built by the Dominion Government, and will be leased to and ultimately purchased by the Grand Trunk Company.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE SURVEY.

It was evident that a private corporation could not afford to build a railroad across 1,200 miles of wilderness, so the Government decided to undertake the construction:—

The engineers experienced innumerable difficulties in getting a fairly direct line through this maze of lakes. From five to ten well equipped parties were in the field for nearly three years before the general route was decided upon. These parties were out winter and summer from fifty to two hundred miles from civilisation; in summer supplies were brought in by canoe and left in caches at designated intervals along the route; in winter dog-teams furnished the only means of communication with the outside world. Between snow and bitter cold in winter, and mosquitoes, black flies, rain, and muskies in summer, the lot of a locating engineer was far from a pleasant one.

LABOURERS AND THEIR HIRE.

When the Government was ready to begin the construction in 1906 there was an abnormal shortage of labour, in consequence of which the period of construction was extended to six years:—

During 1906 and 1907, not over nine thousand men were at work on the road; during the present depression double that number of men are given employment at fair wages. While wages are 20 per cent. lower than they were a year ago, the average efficiency is fully 30 per cent. greater. During the good times, when the labourers were being paid as high as 9s. and 10s. per day, they seldom stayed over a month in one camp, quitting them to find a better job at higher wages. As long as there were more jobs than men they kept up these tactics; and with the coming of hard times all this was changed; wages were cut to the base scale, work being scarce men quit shifting around, and now the average labourer stays over six months on a job, and is saving more money than in the so-called good times.

CONTRACTORS' PROFITS.

The first section of the line let was the 275 miles running east from Winnipeg. It includes the heaviest section of rock grading on the continent. The cost of construction is estimated at £3,400,000. The contractor had to furnish a cash bond of £420,000 for the carrying out of the work. The actual costs work out as follows:—

Engineering, preliminary and location surveys,	Per cent.
superintendence of construction	5
Contractors' profits	6·25
Contractors' expenses of administration	5·75
Preliminary construction of camps and roads	5·5
Depreciation of contractors' equipment	7
Labour, explosives and supplies	70·5

HOW THE WORK IS DONE.

The contractor, Mr. McArthur, of Winnipeg, sublet the grading of the entire section in small blocks. That is to say, the general contractor was the financial

backer of the sub-contractors, furnishing them with money for purchasing equipment, paying all the pay-rolls, furnishing all supplies for boarding and clothing the men and laying down explosives, etc., at convenient points on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The initial clearing work was completed in 1906, and then the actual work of rock-cutting began:—

The contractors have been replacing the day gangs with gangs of station men. Ten or twelve men band together to take out a cut or borrow pit by the yard; while carrying out the work, they are furnished with all necessary equipment, such as horses, cars, and rails, at a very nominal rental. The station men do not draw any wages; they are furnished all supplies, as well as board and clothing, which are charged up at a slight advance over cost prices. When their cut or station is completed, it is measured up by the engineer and the station gang given a prompt cash settlement. . . . No matter what difficulties or squabbles a station gang may have, they have to stick it out and finish in order to get any money.

The prices received by the station men average 15 per cent. lower than the sub-contractor's prices.

ACCIDENTS.

One of the most distressing features of the work is the great number of fatal accidents, half of which are due to the premature explosion of the big blast holes:—

These latter accidents are, in a sense, the direct outgrowth of the station-gang system. The rock is nearly all the hardest kind of syenite and granite; hand drilling blast holes in this rock is tedious and expensive; to save expense and get out a lot of rock at one shot, station men will put down one deep hole and keep springing it until they can get in enough dynamite to tear out the rock in front and for perhaps twenty feet behind the hole.

It is not due to any negligence on the part of the men, who are intelligent and understand thoroughly all the precautions to be used in handling dynamite. Station gangs are mostly Swedes, with a sprinkling of Norwegians, Finns, and Canadians. Men of other nationalities, like Austrians, Galicians, and Italians, who do the navvying work, do not appear to be able to work in a team or to handle rock to advantage.

The *Englishwoman's Review*, which is really an excellent periodical for those wishing to keep in touch with the more serious sides of women's work and the larger questions affecting women, announces in its October number that it has now been in existence for half a century, though not so long with its present title. Originally it was the *Englishwoman's Journal*. It recalls the famous article by Harriet Martineau in the *Edinburgh Review* of 1857, pointing out that whereas three million women in Great Britain had to support themselves (a much larger number in proportion to population than now), they had only three or four means of earning a livelihood open to them—all of course terribly congested. Teaching, sewing, and domestic service were the chief occupations in which women could then engage. This state of things is contrasted with that of the present day, which is certainly not perfect, but still an undoubted and great advance.

SKY-SCRAPERS AND SKY-SCRAPING.

BUILDINGS 2,000 FEET HIGH SAID TO BE POSSIBLE.

In the *American Review of Reviews* appears an article by Herbert T. Wade upon "Tall Buildings and Their Problems." Sky-scraping in New York goes on apace, it seems; and the sky-scrappers of yesterday are dwarfed by those of to-day, while those of to-day will be dwarfed in their turn by those of to-morrow:—

To-day it seems almost vain to look for any limits either on the height or size of buildings if their future usefulness and earning capacity can be demonstrated, assuming of course that municipal regulations will impose no further restrictions than at present.

Under regulations now in force it is computed that a 150-storied building 2,000 feet high is feasible. The rentals in the best New York sky-scrappers work out at from about 10s. 6d. to £1 a square foot.

It is being recognised, says the writer, that the time is past for restrictions based solely on height. In

fact, one architect has proposed that so long as an entire plot is not covered there should be no limit to the height of a tower on a specified part. Should the owner of the plot not wish to scrape the sky, his right to do so might be transferred to owners of adjoining plots. That is to say, on each block there might be one or two towers rising to extreme height, but restricted in ground area.

ENGINEERING SKY-SCRAPERS.

In the construction of a sky-scraper the engineer appears to be a more important person than the architect, for the modern sky-scraper is a steel cage with columns, beams, girders, and trusses, just like those of a cantilever bridge. With its extreme height, its foundation, to be firm, must go down to bedrock; floors and partitions and exterior walls must be of brick, terra-cotta or stone; and the framework must be wind-braced so as to be able to withstand winds far higher than any likely to be experienced, the standard being 30lb. pressure to the square foot. Then a tall building must be absolutely fireproof, and all parts covered with tile or concrete, so that the heat cannot reach the quantity of steel used and cause it to expand. Every building over ten storeys in height must supply its own fire protection, as it is beyond the reach of fire engines. By the New York building code the walls of a steel skeleton for a tall building must be 12 inches thick for the uppermost 75 feet, and below that an extra four inches for each 60 feet.

LIFTS AND RETAIL SHOPS.

Another essential to a sky-scraper is a quick lift, but to-day the speed of lifts is limited to 600 feet per minute. Again, the large halls not only give access to these lifts, but are often public passages from one street to another or to elevated or underground railways. These halls also generally contain telegraph offices, restaurants, news-stands, and stationery and other shops, such as tobacconists, haberdashers, tailors, and even confectioners; and shoe-blacks also are available in them.

MEASUREMENTS OF SKY-SCRAPERS.

Certain astounding figures may be quoted as to the most recent developments of the tall building:—

ACTUAL SKY-SCRAPERS.

Name.	Storeys.	Height.
Metropolitan Life	50	700 feet.
Singer Tower	47	612 "
Hudson and Manhattan Railway	22	275 "
City Investing Building	32	500 (over)

PROPOSED SKY-SCRAPERS.

Equitable Life	62	900 feet. (exclusive of 150 ft. flag-pole)
New Building for old Tower Building	38	1,000 " (height of tower)



A Sky-scraper 700 ft. high in New York.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's building.

In *La Revue* of September 15 and October 1, Y. M. Gollet has an interesting study of Celtic literature in the Twentieth Century—in Wales, Ireland, Scotland, the Isle of Man, and Brittany.

SAN FRANCISCO'S WAR AGAINST RATS.

HOW IT WAS WAGED, AND THE RESULT.

In the *American Review of Reviews* Mr. Augustin C. Keane describes in detail the determined war waged by San Francisco last year directly upon rats and indirectly upon bubonic plague.

First, the city was divided into thirteen districts, each with its officer and an army of subordinates—a thoroughly military plan of campaign. On a large map of the city the spread of contagion and the operations of and against the rats were marked with coloured pins. Then came the difficulty that there were not enough different colours among pins, and one expedient after another was tried, till it occurred to someone to dip the heads in different kinds of coloured sealing-wax. Yet another difficulty occurred which no one had foreseen. Tags were used to mark the captured rats, showing where, when, and by whom they had been caught. But only after much ado and two months' trying was a satisfactory untearable tag found.

METHODS OF ATTACK: TRAPPING RATS.

First, the rats were systematically trapped in each district, at the outset 13,000 being caught per week. They were then immersed in bichloride of mercury, which killed both them and their parasites, and then sent to a laboratory to be scientifically examined. If found to be plague-infected, the tag showed from which district a rat had come, and proper notifications and instructions were given; and if there had been any contact with plague-infected rats, an eight-days' watch was kept. All trapped rats were also skinned and microscopically examined. Five varieties of rats were found in San Francisco—the big grey Norwegian rat, the ordinary brown rat, the red rat, the house mouse, and a rare hybrid.

The fleas were always combed out of a rat's fur and preserved in phials, one phial for each rat's fleas, for it is, of course, the fleas which carry the infection in the case of bubonic plague. Five kinds of fleas were found: sand fleas, rat fleas, mouse fleas, dog fleas, and the plague flea of India. The entomologist employed had the pleasing task of identifying about 10,000 fleas.

POISONING RATS.

Rats were also systematically poisoned by bread cut into cubes and laid about where rats, but no human beings, would get it. Record was kept of where the bread was laid, and how much of it, etc. But so quickly do rats breed that trapping and poisoning alone would never have stamped them out or sufficiently kept their numbers down.

STARVING RATS.

Accordingly the enemy had to be attacked by cutting off food supplies as much as possible. No refuse was allowed to accumulate where rats could get at it. The utmost care was taken as to the disposal of refuse, and everything was done in order to induce

those people who did not already use sanitary dustbins to use them at once. Entrances to all markets had to be screened, sanitary chicken-coops provided, and stables fitted with metal-lined food- and refuse-bins. The municipal authorities naturally helped in this war against rats, especially when force had to be exercised in order to compel people to take the sanitary precautions necessary for exterminating the rats.

MAKING BUILDINGS RAT-PROOF.

As far as possible San Francisco was made rat-proof. In order to do this basements and ground-floors had to be made of some rat-proof material, concrete being found to be best, and wooden sidewalks replaced by concrete ones; and, secondly, buildings had to be screened near the ground. Stables especially had to be rigorously rat-proofed. Sewers damaged by the earthquake had to be similarly treated, and warehouses (great harbouring places for rats) to be built of reinforced concrete. Finally, the wharves, which used to be of wood, and across which doubtless many rats had found their way, are to be built of stone and concrete. Also an isolation hospital was built for treating plague cases. With these numerous and rigidly enforced sanitary precautions, San Francisco contrived to have a plague death-rate of only 48.42 per cent., as compared with India's of 90.60 per cent.

MR. CHURCHILL'S RHINOCEROS.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL continues his description of his African journey, in the *Strand*. He describes the scenery of the Nile with much enthusiasm.

The chief incident is that of his landing at a place he calls Hippo Camp, where elephants and rhinoceroses abound. The party divided into three. In three hours, and within four miles of their landing-place, each of the three parties came on a number of the greatest wild animals. As he dropped off to sleep in the little boat moored in the bay, he says, "the African forest for the first time made an appeal to my heart, enthralling, irresistible, never to be forgotten." Next day they toiled for nine hours and saw nothing. Then they came up against at least four rhinoceroses. He hit the nearest hard with both barrels, and down it went. The rest scattered and fled. A mile further on four more full-grown rhinoceroses were seen, and two killed.

Mr. Churchill will doubtless give President Roosevelt the address of this Hippo Camp.

The most important item in the autumn number of *Poet Lore* is a translation from the French, by Dirce St. Cyr, of Robert Bracco's drama, "Phantasms." A translation of the same author's "The Hidden Spring" appeared in a previous number. Another interesting article in the current number is that by Edward Thostenberg, with the title "Is Longfellow's 'Evangeline' a Product of Swedish Influence?"

THE GERMAN MENACE.

THE *Quarterly Review* for October contains two articles devoted to the German menace. The editor unfortunately appears to have been caught napping, for he allows his two contributors to contradict each other on a vital point.

BEGIN IN THE BOER WAR.

In a reply to Prince von Bülau, in which I frankly admit that the *Quarterly Reviewer* gets the best of it, he triumphantly demolishes Prince von Bülau's reply to the *Quarterly Reviewer's* complaint "that Germany chose the blackest moment of England's disasters at the beginning of the South African war to introduce the Bill which laid the foundation of the modern German Navy." This he does by pointing out that a second Navy Bill, providing not for the seventeen battleships provided for in the Navy Bill of 1897, but for thirty-eight, which doubled the strength of the German Navy at one stroke, was brought in on December 11, 1899, between the battle of Magersfontein and the battle of Colenso. The war opened on October 12, 1899. Up to that moment there had been no whisper of a Bill for doubling the Navy. The starting point, therefore, according to the rejoinder to Prince Bülau, of Germany's rivalry to the British Navy was the Boer war.

But the writer of the article on "Our Endangered Sea Supremacy," ignoring entirely what his chief had been saying in his answer to Prince Bülau, declared that "the truth is that Germany's naval ambitions were confined within comparatively modest limits, until the British Government by these naval reductions raised delusive hopes."

THE PERIL OF BRITISH REDUCTION.

The fact is that the editor is right and his contributor is wrong. The Boer war started the whole bad business. At the same time it is no doubt perfectly true that every reduction made in the British Naval programme encourages the Germans to believe that we are used up, and that they have only to put on a spurt and they will be level with us, or, at any rate, sufficiently level for them to try conclusions with us if it be necessary. For, as the *Quarterly Review* points out, Germany can keep her ships ready for action in the North Sea, whereas a large proportion of our Fleet must always be in the distant stations.

The Admiralty consider it desirable to keep on foreign stations seventeen armed ships and upwards of thirty cruising ships of various sorts. That is the low-water mark of British fleets in extra-territorial waters.

SQUEAL OF "STANDSTILL" PROPOSALS.

The reviewer points out that instead of there being a standstill in armaments, the attempt of Great Britain to induce her neighbours to accept that principle has been to give the signal for enormously increased shipbuilding programmes all over the world:—

During the next ten years Germany, France, and the United States will probably lay down at least 54 battleships, 30 large

cruisers of the *Trenton* type, 60 small cruisers, and 360 t.b.d.s., apart from submarines. This will not only raise the naval expenditure in Russia, Japan, Italy, and Austria, but will tend to increase the expenditure made by the smaller Powers to provide more efficient naval defences for their coasts.

MORAL: SIX "DREADNOUGHTS."

The result of this is that—

If we are to hold our traditional position as the supreme naval Power, the Government must provide in next year's estimates for six vessels of the *Dreadnought* type, with cruisers and torpedoes in proportion, and these vessels must be begun in the early summer and be completed in two years, so as to ensure our position three years hence in face of the activity, not only of Germany, but of other Powers.

The responsibility, as the editor points out, dates from the Boer war, which set the ball rolling, but the contributor insists that—

Take increased competition for naval power as due to the initiative of Germany, her progress being marked by successive Naval Acts, each representing a higher standard of ship production than the last. By her increased appropriation for the fleet she has given an impetus to naval expansion throughout the world.

The conclusion, however, is one to which no exception can be taken:—

If we cherish our traditions, value our hearths, and place store on our freedom from the irksome burden of conscription, we shall undoubtedly insist on such provision being made from year to year as will secure to this country and the Empire a two-Power standard Navy.

OUR GOLD RESERVES IN TIME OF WAR.

THE principal article in the *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* is by Sir Robert Giffen, upon a subject which, only this year, I think, was also the subject of a *Quarterly* article—the necessity for greatly increasing the country's gold reserve. Sir Robert, however, writes from a somewhat different standpoint. What he insists upon so much is the disorganisation of credit in case of a war between the Great Powers. Whatever we do, he argues, the confusion, should such a war break out, will be indescribable, and a general suspension of specie payments will almost certainly have to be ordered till the country adjusts itself to the new conditions. That we cannot avoid all confusion is, however, no reason for not avoiding it as much as possible. The suggestion is that the Bank of England in particular, but also all joint stock and private banks, should keep greater gold reserves. The question of the banking reserve ought, the writer says, to be regarded as of the essence of the whole contract between the Government and the Bank of England.

Communio opens with an eloquent article upon "Les Christianismes Professés," by Etienne Gran, in which he says that the Christian Churches of to-day are seeking to save their lives and therefore are going to lose them. It is an eloquent expression of opinion by one who is painfully conscious of the failure of religious organisations bearing the Christian name to realise the spirit of Christ.

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN NAVAL ENTENTE.

MR. PERCIVAL A. HISLAM, the writer of this, the opening paper, in the *United Service Magazine* for November, says such a naval *entente* has already been suggested by Sir George Clarke. Captain Mahan first condemned it, and then spoke of the great advantage of the two nations "acting together cordially on the seas," adding, however, that it would be impossible to force a compact.

After remarking that the American battle-fleet's cruise has "definitely proved that a continuance of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, after its present term of existence," is impossible, and alluding to the feeling inspired by this fleet at every British port it touches—"a feeling which no Imperial Government could venture to ignore"—the writer remarks that:—

To reach a bare equality in *Dreadnoughts* with Germany and Japan by 1912 we should lay down twelve ships in the next two years. To reach the *Stead* standard of two ships to Germany's one we should in the four years, 1909-12, have to lay down no fewer than thirty-four ships; for Germany will in 1912 have twenty-four *Dreadnoughts* built and under construction, while British programmes so far provide for only fourteen.

This means "enormously, fabulously, heavy burdens" on the nation. As for the United States naval expansion, there are signs of a check to be placed on it, but, with America's new responsibilities in the Pacific, and with the Panama Canal nearing completion, this check can only be temporary. Moreover, when Admiral Sperry meets the Japanese fleet, and finds it greater than his own, this must have some effect upon American public opinion, and it is not likely that that effect will be a demand for naval retrenchment.

A TWO-OCEAN STANDARD.

Put plainly and in brief, the citizens of the United States are beginning to demand a fleet capable of dealing at the same moment with Germany in the Atlantic and with Japan in the Pacific; which, since the Anglo-Saxon nations are neither jealous nor distrustful of each other, is precisely what the accepted British standard works out to.

It is plain that the United States must have a fleet in the Pacific and another in the Atlantic, each large enough to protect her interests in one ocean. Now, a two-ocean standard obviously requires enormous expenditure; and the writer therefore insists that the time has come for the two Anglo-Saxon nations to try to arrange some mutual sharing of naval burdens. Otherwise, in ten years' time Germany will have thirty-eight battleships and Japan about thirty, and Great Britain and the United States, each struggling to maintain a two-Power or a two-ocean standard, will or ought to have about eighty battleships each, or over 200 for the four Powers, at a cost of 170 millions a year or more. There is now no conflict of interests between the two Anglo-Saxon Powers—not even Canada being a bone of contention.

DIVISION OF LABOUR.

Probably Great Britain would maintain European sea-peace, and the United States look after that of Asia—one checkmating Germany and the other Japan. The United States would protect Anglo-Saxon

interests in the East, and we would protect them in the West; while Anglo-Saxon naval expenditure would be reduced by half. That is, the United States; battle-fleet would be massed in the Pacific, and the British in the Atlantic.

A CLEVER CARTOONIST OF CHICAGO.

THERE is a brief article in the *World To-Day* (published in Chicago) on John T. McCutcheon, a cartoonist and lecturer, who is well known to everyone in Chicago, and to almost everyone throughout America. His extensive travels, says Mr. G. C. Widney, who writes the article, must be considered in accounting for his many acquaintances, for if Mr.



The Mysterious Stranger.

McCutcheon has a fad, it is travel, and he has been elected a member of the Explorers' Club of New York and a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London. "They just couldn't help it":—

If the faculty of seeing the interesting side of humanity, of sympathising with its joys and sorrows, of noting its characteristic movements and expressions, and of rendering these with direct truthful lines, by a simple medium, has anything to do with art, then Mr. McCutcheon must be considered.

Illustrators, the best of them, will find it difficult to equal his skill in rendering the spirit of a thing. The artist too long has considered his world as a fixed, unchanging creation of form and colour. Constable, Turner, Monet and a few others were aware that the natural world is not still-life of larger dimensions, but is a thing of movement, of life, of death, and they tried to picture it so. McCutcheon sees the same principle, but affecting persons rather than trees and clouds. His people are alive; they think. They have been, they will be. No artist of to-day sees humanity more truly than he. And in spite of insufficient technical equipment he brings these things home to us. Is not this art? Cartooning, to be judged fairly, should be considered as a thing of ideas; workmanship is less important, and McCutcheon's fertility of invention is amazing.

"The Mysterious Stranger" is one of the illustrations accompanying Mr. Widney's article. It is quoted as one of Mr. McCutcheon's happiest election efforts.

DEVELOPMENT OF SHIPBUILDING IN GERMANY.

MR. MAX A. R. BRUENNER gives an account in the October number of *Cassier's Magazine* of the Marine Exhibition recently held in Berlin. The Hamburg-American line was the first great company to take the risk of changing from the well-tried and experienced British shipbuilders—who had long built the majority of the ships required by German merchants—to those of their own country who had had but little experience.

When they decided to introduce fast steamers of eighteen to nineteen knots they invited a number of German and British shipbuilders to compete for the order. Finally the Vulcan Works at Stettin were chosen, but the order was coupled with the difficult condition that the builders were to take the vessel back in case it failed to make the required speed. As these works had never built fast steamers, this requirement was a serious one, but the success attained resulted in additional orders, and ere long the Vulcan Works were turning out greyhounds which for many years held the blue ribbon of the Atlantic. Mr. Bruenner mentions that the victory of the *Mauritania* and the *Lusitania* is an absolute rather than a relative one, as the new Cunarders have about 14,000 more horse-power than the most powerful German steamer. German shipping companies now realise that such huge vessels are not profitable, commercially, and have decided not to undertake their construction without a Government subvention.

There has been an equally rapid development in German shipbuilding yards as regards the improvement of sailing vessels. The immense vessels they now turn out—the ship *Preussen* is the largest sailing ship in the world—have necessitated the invention of special machines for planing and riveting the various parts. Mr. Bruenner mentions that in the construction of an average ocean liner about two million rivets are required, and there are about twenty-five miles of seams and joints to be made water-tight. The construction of stationary and floating docks has also been rapidly developed, and at present the largest dry dock in the world, with a capacity of 38,000 tons, is being constructed at the works of the Blohm and Voss.

In the early days of the great German shipping companies all their vessels were built in England. At the close of last century the orders were equally divided between German and foreign yards. At the present time it is comparatively rare to find a steamer ordered elsewhere than in Germany.

THE autumn number of *Bird Notes and News* contains a portrait of Mr. W. H. Hudson, whose book on "The Land's End" led indirectly to the Wild Birds' Protection Act of this year. The evidence given before the Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to consider the Importation of Plumage Prohibition Bill is summarised. The number is, therefore, of exceptional interest to many persons.

PRUSSIAN AND ENGLISH INCOME TAX COMPARED.

PERHAPS the most interesting article in the *International* for October is upon the Income Tax in Prussia, the main principles of the administration of which seem not unlike the main principles underlying our own income tax law. But the Prussian State exacts income tax, unless exemption can be sought for and obtained, from all incomes above 900 marks, on which, says the writer, a family can barely subsist in the towns to-day. Prussian income tax seems to press much too heavily upon the poor in proportion to the rich; for, of course, the poor already pay indirect taxes.

Profit-earning companies being now included in the tax, and there being a property tax also, the yield of Prussian income tax has more than trebled in fifteen years, yet without weakening the spirit of enterprise or capacity for great undertakings. Still, the revenue from it cannot be compared with that derived by the United Kingdom from income tax. The United Kingdom is richer than Prussia, and contains some millions more people; but not much more income is assessed for income tax in it than in Prussia—in England, in 1905, 12,000,000,000 marks; in Prussia, in 1907, more than 11,666,000,000, and in 1905 the revenue from income tax in this country amounted to more than twice the revenue from income tax in Prussia. This is chiefly because in England the exemption is much higher than in Prussia, and the rate for incomes over £500 higher than the combined income and supplementary tax in Prussia; while in Prussia the tax is progressive, eighty-one different graduations being recognised, as against about five in England.

A WRITER in the *Manchester Quarterly* deals with the Dolomites, which, of course, are a field much freer and less overrun than the Swiss mountains. In a paper on "The Gentle Art of Birrelling," the same writer (Mr. J. J. Richardson) reminds us that Mr. Birrell has, all unwittingly, enriched the English language with a word which bids fair to become as much a part of it as the verb to macadam. Two thousand years hence, however, posterity may be consulting the Murray of those days to find out the origin of the verb to birrell and the noun birreller.

IN the *Review and Expositor* appears a paper which discusses the question, Did our Lord use the Lord's Prayer? The conclusion is that He did not. He never prayed with the disciples; even if some were present, they never seem to know the nature of His prayer. Moreover, the different spiritual levels of Christ and of the disciples rendered the same form of prayer unsuitable for both; while the mere fact of Christ's sinlessness made it impossible for Him to say, "Forgive us our trespasses." How could He, with any genuineness, have joined in this petition? He being Divine, could never have prayed in the same words as His disciples, being human. Such is the writer's conclusion.

VIENNA'S GREAT BURGOMASTER.

In the *Dublin Review* appears an article upon Dr. Karl Lueger, the man who has "Hausmannised" Vienna, and made it, instead of the dirty, ill-lighted, ill-paved town of twenty-five years ago, with very bad means of communication, unhealthy, insecure, and a hotbed of immorality, the beautiful and brilliant city it is to-day—certainly one of the handsomest in Europe.

Dr. Lueger was born in October, 1844, and, curiously enough, was dumb until his fourth birthday. His father dying when the boy was only two, his mother supported him and contrived that he should have an excellent education. For some years he practised at the Austrian Bar, chiefly defending poor clients, from whom he received no fees. A persistent agitator and exposé of irregularities, he has been in much hot water. Identified with the Christian Socialist party, he was elected Burgomaster four times, but not till the fifth time of his election was he recognised by the Emperor. When at last, in 1897, the Emperor confirmed his appointment as Burgomaster, Vienna was decorated and illuminated in honour of the event.

Part of his policy has been the municipalisation of all public enterprises. He took over the Viennese gasworks from an English company; the city now manages its gasworks itself. He turned out the old horse-trams, and put in electric; he introduced electric lighting of the streets; built a great municipal slaughter-house, and established central markets, these being only a portion of the undertakings carried out since his term of office as Burgomaster of Vienna. In ten years, in short, Vienna has been brought up to the level of the great European cities. The outlay has been enormous, but the interest on the loans has been covered over and over again by profits; not a penny has been added to the rates. At present, with Universal Suffrage, and a heavy preponderance of Christian Socialists in Parliament, Lueger actually holds the balance of power in city, province and country.

The reviewer doubts how far the Austrian Christian Socialist Party are believing and practising Catholics, but says Lueger's personal adherence to the Catholic religion has never been in doubt. I quote the following passages descriptive of the character of a man against whom much has been said in his public, but, it seems, nothing in his private capacity:—

Lueger has won his way to the hearts of the people by optimism, good nature, sympathy and personal interest in their affairs. An indefatigable worker, he has ever found time to laugh and joke, to sympathise, congratulate or condole with the first comer, rich or poor, friend or foe. He has been godfather and wedding guest whenever and by whomever asked, a visitor to sickbeds and a lover of children. More popular still has been his constant attendance at golden wedding festivities—a much fêted event in Austria—and it is estimated that during the first seven years of his Burgomastership he attended no less than 1,372. Although suffering from a painful disease, he has won immense admiration by his constant cheerfulness and gaiety, and, with the exception of several journeys taken to effect a cure, he has never relinquished his work for a moment.

Lueger is unmarried, and lives with two sisters, who rarely appear in public. When his sixtieth birthday was celebrated, in 1904, it was a kind of national holiday. Popular bands play a "Lueger March," and most Viennese parks possess a "Lueger statue."

SPIRITUAL RETREATS FOR WORKING PEOPLE.

A REMARKABLE EXPERIMENT.

FATHER PLATER, of the Society of Jesus, contributes to the *Hibbert Journal* a very remarkable account of what he calls a great social experiment. This experiment consists in the establishment of retreats in the neighbourhood of great industrial centres where parties of working men live together for a few days, and go through the spiritual exercises of St. Ignatius.

Father Plater declares that the whole condition of the working classes in Belgium has been raised by the subjecting of batches of men and women to the course of instruction which he describes. The party goes there for four days. They get up at six in the morning, and have four religious services during the day. They read the Gospels, the "Imitation of Christ," and in the afternoon the "Stations of the Cross," and go to bed at ten.

The writer declares that the system is capable of universal application. There are fourteen houses for working women in Belgium, in which retreats are given to between thirty and fifty women. The results are seen in a widespread improvement in family life:—

When employers become aware of the increased conscientiousness and reliability which these retreats foster, they almost invariably (whatever their own religious convictions may be) do all in their power to foster the work by facilitating the men's absence from work, paying their wages during the interval, supplying their travelling fare, and even making donations to the houses. And many employers make retreats, sometimes by themselves, and sometimes with the workmen.

It is to be hoped that none of our fervent anti-Papists will take alarm when they learn that this subtle Jesuit device is being acclimatised in this country. Father Plater says:—

Regular houses of retreats for girls and women of all classes of society are now established in London, Manchester and Liverpool. Occasional retreats are given to working men in London and the North. And finally, a special house of retreats for men (Compstall Hall) was opened last March near Marple. It is an attractive country mansion, standing in ten acres of ground. To this house different batches of about twenty men, mainly working men, come every week to spend three full days in retreat. Those who have already made retreats at Compstall Hall announce their intention of returning next year and bringing their friends. There can be no doubt about the deep impression which these retreats are making.

To sum up. In the regeneration of family life, and the providing of the working classes with a background to life, lies the chief hope of the nation's welfare.

Writing in the *Preussische Jahrbücher* for October, Hermann Conrad, in a paper on Christopher Marlowe, shows that Shakespeare, though he created men without sympathy or conscience, never permitted such characters to triumph.

WHY NOT SPECIALISE ON OUR SMALL HOLDINGS?

INTENSIVE CULTURE ON THE FRENCH SYSTEM.

In the *Country Home* for October there appeared a paper by M. Peers on "Intensive Culture," describing the methods of practising it in vogue among French market gardeners near Paris, methods now adopted in England, with certain necessary modifications, especially at Evesham, and at Thatcham, Berkshire. As the writer admits, French thrift, attention to minute detail, keen competition, and tireless industry are all qualities not only essential to successful enterprise nowadays, but particularly essential to successful intensive culture.

THE METHODS OF FRENCH "MARAIERS."

The *maraiers* round Paris specialise in the kind of crops they grow. For instance, a man will either confine himself to growing fruit and flowers, or fruit and vegetables, though formerly specialisation was carried still further; one man would grow nothing but asparagus, another mushrooms, a third salads, and so on.

Now, however, more than one crop is usually grown. Gradually the English market began to be catered for, and now nearly every lettuce, to say nothing of carrots, turnips, radishes, and cauliflowers, sold in Covent Garden during spring or early summer, comes from France.

The French grower uses frames and the natural heat produced by stable manure—not glass-houses and the artificial heat of pipes. These frames are simple in form and light, which is necessary, since one hundred and fifty are generally needed per acre. They are nine inches high at the back, seven inches in front, and carry three lights, about four feet square. They are laid down in rows, with room to walk between, but not to wheel a barrow.

In spring and autumn the French grower uses hunched or *cloches* (bell-glasses) to forward or protect crops. Every year a certain amount of the manure used in the hotbeds is incorporated with the soil in the frames, "producing a compost of unequalled richness and fertility." The Paris *maraiers* generally reckon that £500 worth of produce can be raised per acre, about half of which would probably be profits.

SEVERAL CROPS GROWN AT ONCE.

Three or four crops will be found in different stages of growth in the frames at the same time—well-established early lettuces, for instance, young carrots, and, later, a few cauliflowers. This can be done in such a way that the three crops do not interfere with one another, for the lettuces are sold before the carrots require more space, and by the time the frames are removed in April and used for melons and cucumbers the carrots are quite ready to sell and the cauliflowers nearly so. Early turnips are a profitable crop; and in summer endive and chicory, aubergines (of which we see very little in England), gherkins, and other minor crops have their place. The succession of the various crops is so exactly planned that a few days' delay in sowing one may retard the

succession for the whole year. Of course an elaborate system of water supply is absolutely essential for this kind of culture, with pipes about eighteen inches below the soil. The heat from the manure keeps the water not too cold for use, and is a protection against frost in winter. The French grower uses large basket carriers, which carry as much as, if not more than, a barrow, and are less fatiguing to use. He also pays great attention to saving his own seed; and by careful selection and seed-saving has attained endless details of great value to him. A picture is given of French watering-pots and tools used in intensive culture.

FRENCH GARDENING IN ENGLAND.

In the *Sturley College Agricultural Journal* for September extracts were given from a very interesting paper upon the French Garden, read by Miss May Crooke, principal of the Breendon's Norton School of Gardening. It deals with this very subject of intensive culture, which was begun at Breendon's Norton in 1906, but rather as offering suitable occupation to women gardeners than with expectation of very high profits. Frames, *cloches*, etc., were used. The returns above an outlay of just upon £190 were something over £50, which for an experiment Miss Crooke does not think discouraging. It is, of course, over twenty-five per cent. There is, she thinks, a great deal in the system, but it is necessary thoroughly to understand it. She, too, insists on the need for plenty of water laid on, for soil being at once moist and warm, and for unlimited manure. As to whether French gardening is attractive, she personally considers its chief attraction to lie in its capacity for money-making. As gardening, it seems to her "a very dull occupation, and also a very monotonous one." But then the French *maraiers* would not think of that.

Climbing In "the Land of Fire."

The *Wide World Magazine* contains an article by Sir Martin Conway, "Climbing in 'the Land of Fire,'" narrating an unsuccessful attempt which he made some years ago to ascend Mount Sarmiento, Tierra del Fuego. He believes the mountain is still a virgin climb, and says "whoever climbs it will accomplish a great feat and will have a splendid experience," which, after reading the article, can easily be believed. A truly terrible storm prevented Sir Martin Conway accomplishing his ascent; the wonder is that he escaped at all. To him Tierra del Fuego is a land of many attractions, including a spice of danger from hostile natives.

I cite his description of Mount Sarmiento:—

It is only seven thousand two hundred feet high, but its glaciers reach to the sea, so that it may be compared on an equality, from a thrilling point of view, with Mont Blanc, if that be thought of as sunk into water up to the snow region. On clear days Sarmiento is visible to voyagers through Magellan's Straits. It is a glorious mountain, surrounded by many other noble peaks. In form it is of supreme beauty, and its surroundings are of the most romantic character.

THE ASSASSINATION OF MIDHAT PASHA.

IN *La Revue* of September 15th Sefer Bey gave us the first part of an article entitled "A Page of Ottoman History," and dealt with the deposition of Abdul Aziz and the events which led up to it. In the first October number he concludes his article with an account of Midhat Pasha and the events leading up to his assassination at the bidding of the present Sultan.

EXILE.

When Abdul Hamid ascended the Turkish throne the men he most feared were not unnaturally those who had been concerned with the deposition of his predecessor, Abdul Aziz, and he at once made it his business to rid himself of them. One was sent to Mecca, a second to another part of Asia, and two others had already been assassinated. There remained Midhat Pasha, who at first was retained as President of the Council, and six weeks after the Sultan's accession was made Grand Vizier. But Midhat Pasha no sooner thought himself free to put into practice his ideas for the regeneration of Turkey than the Sultan ordered him to quit the confines of the Empire. The people of Constantinople were stupefied, and no one dared to inquire the reason for such a catastrophe. Midhat went to Brindisi, and afterwards to Paris and London, and visited the leading statesmen of Europe. Needless to add, he felt very miserable. He suffered morally and pecuniarily, the ingratitude of his country weighed heavily upon him, and Western life with its fever and continual strain was anything but attractive to the Oriental. In Turkey he had been surrounded by a crowd of parasites, flatterers, and courtiers; in Europe he was deserted and was compelled to spend his days away from his wife and children.

RECALL.

Meanwhile the Sultan made his war, and on the conclusion of peace he set about creating a new Administration after his own heart. But he was not happy; he realised he had been most imprudent in exiling Midhat Pasha to Europe, and he feared him there as much as at Constantinople. He therefore decided to recall him and bring about his fall. After making a special confidant of Savfet Pasha, Midhat Pasha's devoted friend, the Sultan asked Savfet to telegraph to Midhat announcing to him his return to favour and permitting him, in the name of the Sultan, to instal himself in Crete. Notwithstanding the warnings of his friends, Midhat Pasha took his departure from Paris, and soon after we hear of him in Syria, and afterwards at Smyrna. While he was still at Smyrna the Sultan despatched Helmi Pasha and Riza Bey with orders to arrest him dead or alive. On the very day on which the Governor was arrested, Said Pasha, a confidant of the Sultan, published in a journal, the principal organ of the Palace, a vehement article, every line of which was a plain announcement of the fate reserved for Midhat Pasha.

MURDER.

Brought to Constantinople, Midhat was incarcerated with other companions in misfortune, and all were accused of being concerned with the assassination of the deposed Sultan. An extraordinary Court of Justice was arranged, and among those invited to listen to the proceedings was Sefer Bey, the writer of the articles in *La Revue*. Midhat Pasha protested that the charge was infamous, that the mode of procedure was absolutely illegal, and that his judges were not qualified to hear the case. After a few moments' deliberation the Court decided that all the prisoners were guilty of *lèse-majesté* and were condemned to death. But the Sultan, afraid of the noise which his odious work created in Europe, pretended to be generous, and commuted the penalty to twenty years' confinement in a fortress in Arabia. The prisoners were sent to Taif and shut up in the fortress. A year afterwards it was reported that Midhat had cancer, but as he recovered poison was put into the food, but without success. Next, pens and paper were taken away, and all communication with the outside world was prohibited. Finally, Bekir Bey arrived from Constantinople and subjected the prisoners to a régime of complete isolation. They were fed on bread and water, and after some seventeen months in the fortress, the room in which the prisoners lived was surrounded by soldiers under Loutfi Bey, and by his orders Midhat Pasha and one of his companions were strangled.

The Sixth Sense.

In the *Open Court* appears a curious little article with this title, recalling a prevalent but now almost forgotten mediæval notion that the faculty of prophetic dreams was a sixth sense, outwardly indicated by the possession of six fingers or six toes. The writer refers to and gives a reproduction of Raphael's Sistine Madonna. No one except a very searching critic, he says, may have discovered that Pope Sixtus IV. in this picture is possessed of six fingers—a feature rendered so inconspicuous by Raphael that a casual observer would not notice it, though it is plainly visible if looked for. Again, in Raphael's picture of the marriage of the Virgin to Joseph, Joseph's foot is left bare, not by chance, but in order to show the sixth toe, which, like the sixth finger of Pope Sixtus, is very inconspicuous, yet plainly visible if sought for. By this, says the writer, Raphael meant to indicate that Joseph possessed the sixth sense, the faculty of dreams, in accordance with the New Testament accounts which make him receive his instructions in dreams.

In *Cassell's Magazine* Mr. Eustace Miles has an article on "Keeping Well Without Expense," for which he gives various hints, and which, he says, may be done without daily exercise. How to do so without this time-honoured expedient he explains in his article.

PEACE AND PROGRESS.

(1) BY ELLEN KEY.

IN the October number of *Nord und Süd* there is an essay by Ellen Key on the Peace Movement and Civilisation.

In her various travels in foreign lands Ellen Key says she has often heard expressions of admiration for the conduct of Sweden in the Union conflict, but nothing ever struck her so forcibly as the words of a Sicilian student whom she met in the catacombs of Syracuse, and who describes Sweden as the most civilised country, because of the example the Swedes gave to the world of settling a quarrel peaceably in a case which every other nation would certainly have decided by a war.

It was left to the Socialists, the writer continues, to demonstrate that the policy of expansion and armaments serves only to retard progress. Ellen Key does not believe, with Tolstoy, that peace will come merely as the result of love. Christianity, she says, overlooks the life of the individual. She believes that every one, the individual as well as the State, always loves and must love himself or itself best in order to fulfil the first law of life—namely, the law of self-preservation. Civilisation must discover a middle course between self-preservation and sacrifice. Neither egoism nor altruism will gain the victory, but mutuality of interests, duties, and advantages. If a man does not cultivate himself, how can he have anything to give to others? Without this egoism of the individual or this nationalism of a nation, altruism and cosmopolitanism are empty words. We live in an existence in which each one is and shall remain his own nearest neighbour. Self-perfection, and not selfishness, shall take the place of unlimited altruism between nations and individuals, and self-control, and not resignation, shall take the place of unlimited egoism. Nations have not yet realised what some individuals in the State realise—that the nearer a man stands to others and the more his isolated deeds become universal action, the nearer he is to himself.

The writer regards as the most powerful movement towards unity the organisation of labour. In half a century it has done more, she says, to awaken a consciousness of common interests and the solidarity of nations than the preaching of Christianity for nineteen centuries. Only Socialists seem to realise that we must replace the policy of interests by social policy, and that peace is possible only when competition ceases and when a community of interests finds expression in all national and international regulations. That there are secondary influences which tend to promote peace the writer admits. There is the Peace Movement itself, but she regards as more important international conferences with economic, scientific, and artistic aims, international exhibitions, international marriages, etc. The new world-feeling created by science, literature, art, music, is creating

a new nation among the nations, and this feeling of unity is changing the old ethical ideas, creating new aims and ideals, and bringing new dreams.

Women may not be able to put an end to war, but, says Ellen Key, when women become politicians they will realise the necessity of using every opportunity, from the nursery to Parliament, to teach the feeling for solidarity, social responsibility, and world-citizenship.

(2) BY SIR HENRY ROSCOE.

Sir Henry Roscoe writes in the *Deutsche Revue* for October on the Peace Mission of the Natural Sciences. The theologian, the politician, the diplomatist, and in a certain degree even the physician and the historian, he says, do not work in their respective professions with such zeal to discover truth independently of nationality as the worker in the field of Natural Science. Darwin is a citizen of the world; Humboldt, Helmholtz, Liebig, Bunsen are the pride of Germany, but their work is the property of humanity. The various international scientific organisations and congresses have done much to promote better relations between the nations, and he asks whether it would not be possible, for instance, to hold once in three years or so a general Congress of the various Natural Science Societies of Germany and England, first at a German centre, and later in England? In another direction much could be done in the interests of Natural Science. He suggests the institution of travelling scholarships, by which a student would be enabled to study Natural Science for one or more years at a foreign university.

Bath Cure in Wild Africa.

THE most interesting parts of the *Journal of the African Society*, a good deal of which is taken up by reviews of books upon Africa, concern the tribal customs of natives. The District Commissioner of the Gold Coast Colony has a paper upon the very curious marriage customs of the Fanti tribes. Clearly there have never been any Fanti agitators for equality of the sexes, for their marriage laws in some ways press very heavily upon the women. Again, an article by two Germans is cited upon African Hydrotherapy, showing that the use of baths in treating disease is practically universal in Africa. Probably baths were at first supposed to be useful in expelling evil spirits, and only afterwards recognised as physically beneficial. In some tribes every self-respecting person bathes twice a day; but a Lake Victoria tribe looks down on people so poor as only to be able to afford to wash in water, using butter themselves for anointing their skins; and wherever hot springs exist they are used for curative purposes. One of the writers of this paper has written the supplement to the current number, a vocabulary of the Fipa language, Bantu family. It is not at all a voluminous vocabulary, but its compilation must have cost infinite labour.

SOUND INVESTMENTS FOR THE MIDDLE-CLASSES.

AN article in *Chambers's Journal* deals with sound investments for those who ought to save, but who cannot afford to speculate or take risks—average middle-class citizens, that is—who either receive precarious salaries or are at the head of small businesses, which are not always prosperous. The methods of saving recommended to such people are three—building societies, life insurance on the endowment system, and purchasing certain kinds of stock.

(1.) BUILDING SOCIETIES.

The simplest and most profitable way of using a building society is to become a shareholder at the earliest possible age. Many make the mistake of delaying joining till they reach middle-age, and therefore lose the advantages of accumulated small savings invested at compound interest. Suppose, says the writer, our middle-class citizen's father takes up a building society share in the name of his son, when the latter, let us say, is ten years old. This means putting by half-a-crown a week, or £6 10s. a year. When the boy is fifteen his father has paid in £32 10s., which, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. compound interest, amounts to £35 9s. 4d.; and so on until, when the boy comes of age, he has (principal and interest) £87 11s. 5d. This ought to be left by the young man, should he rightly esteem his father's example, in the society, and the monthly payments, if possible, be continued by him. Then, in slightly over three years, he would find that his share had matured, that is to say, he would have, savings *plus* interest, £120—one fully paid-up share. This he might leave at interest *plus* a bonus, or he might at once set about purchasing a house, about three-fourths of the value of which will be advanced him by a sound building society, which will charge him 4 per cent. interest. This amount has to be repaid by fixed monthly or quarterly instalments over a fixed term of years, with always 4 per cent. interest:—

He pays the society, but in reality he is paying himself. If his house is worth forty pounds a year, and he is merely the tenant, in five years he puts two hundred pounds into his landlord's pocket (less taxes). Being a member of a building society, he puts that two hundred pounds into his own, which is far better. Of course he pays something besides rent—there is the interest; but he should remember that it is the interest that buys the house and makes the man his own landlord. . . . The money which he would pay as rent he now pays into his private banking account or otherwise makes use of.

(2) ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

An endowment policy the writer considers "a safe and profitable form of investment if conducted on prudent lines." He recommends insurance in a mutual office, as a steadier if not always more profitable investment. Again, the office should be one accepting only first-class lives, have a low percentage of management expenses to premium income, and possess a substantial reserve fund. Naturally the earlier the age the policy is taken out the better. As the writer says, unprejudiced expert advice as to the selection of a life insurance office cannot always be

had—unfortunately, for it is much needed. Fifty-five is the commonest and the best age for an endowment policy to mature.

(3) STOCK EXCHANGE INVESTMENTS.

The writer cannot, for various reasons, go into the details of working frauds, but evidently thinks many people are in the position of one of his correspondents anxious to improve their savings by a safe investment, but fearing to do so because of the amount of fraud practised. One thing is safe, and that is to warn people against plausible advertisements:—

The best advice, perhaps, is: Don't be persuaded to invest your money at a high rate of interest. Be satisfied with a small return for good security. Limit your choice to investments yielding from 3 to 4½ per cent. Remember that honest business is neither philanthropy nor sharp practice. British Funds afford a safe 3 per cent.; Corporation and County Stock, including Corporation loans at fixed rates of interest, and Home Railway Debentures, from 3½ to 4. These are less subject to fluctuation in value than any other securities. Colonial and Foreign Railway Debentures yield from 4 to 5.

Mortgages may also be safe, yielding generally 4 or 4½ per cent., and "guaranteed mortgage debentures" are a good form of investment. The writer's conclusion is that "with so many sound and old-established banks and insurance offices, and openings for investments to choose from, there is really no excuse for the man who makes mistakes."

ARE CHILDREN HAPPIER NOW?

IN the *Quiver* Mr. Philip West puts this question, and answers it mainly in the negative. This is an age of child-worship; attention is concentrated on the child. Yet the modern child has too many luxuries in food, and probably does not get as pure and fresh food as its forefathers did. "There does not seem much reason to believe that children are stronger and healthier." They have more toys, but less stimulus for the invaluable faculty of "making believe." The toys are too complete—leave little or nothing for the child to imagine or to do. The modern child has too many books, and cannot assimilate what it reads, often has nothing worth assimilating to read. Child-education is hopelessly wrong. Instead of practising, during the first school year, really elementary subjects, awakening powers of observation and strengthening manual skill, we overtax the child with reading, writing and arithmetic, subjects for which it has least natural capacity. We literally neglect the child's senses, and take it as far away from Nature as possible. The child of fifty years ago was not sacrificed on the altar of examinations. Then, too, families are smaller than they used to be; town life, with its want of neighbourliness, has increased. The modern child is often a lonely child.

McClure's Magazine for October contains the last instalment of Miss Ellen Terry's Reminiscences, dealing with the closing years of Sir Henry Irving's life, from the time when (in 1896) his health first began to fail, until his death.

THE FEMININE CULT OF YOUTH.

IN the November *Strand* the Hon. Mrs. Fitzroy Stewart, under the title of "Evergreens," describes a number of leading women whom age cannot wither. She says that King Edward's reign has brought us the cult of youth and the disappearance of the middle-aged woman. London is strong in mature enchantresses. The social world seems to be divided into girls, young wives, and old ladies who are great-grandmothers. The upkeep of youth and beauty has become one of the sternest creeds of modern womanhood:—

Modern mothers are as frisky as their daughters, and we have at last arrived at a race of juvenile grandmothers! These ever-green matrons not only share the sports of youngsters, but show the same "go." Eternal youth is the vogue of the moment, and everything in life—art, dress, rules of health, and toilet inventions—tends towards the exit of the middle-aged woman.

Many of our Society women look young and bright at sixty. Singers and actresses retain their youth in the most remarkable manner. Consequently the really young have not such a good time as they once had. There is not merely a craze for eternal youth; there is also a cult of grey-haired beauty. White hair in early life is considered a charm. Dress is also kept more youthful in tint and outline. This passion for youth tends to commend the "simple life."

"Early hours bid fair to return to favour; meat and alcohol are avoided, lemonade or mineral waters seem to rival champagne"; rest cures have come to stay; diet cures are also a current craze; deep breathing, which hails from America, is cultivated. It was the open-air life that made the Greek form for ever the standard.

ARTIFICIAL MODIFICATIONS OF COLOUR IN PLUMAGE.

THE least technical paper in *Science Progress* is one by Professor Lydekker, of the British Museum, upon Artificial Modifications in the Colouring of Birds, which, it seems, can actually be produced. His article is based upon the experiments carried out by Mr. C. W. Beebe, of the New York Zoological Society's Gardens, as to how far birds' plumage could be modified by abnormal conditions of temperature and humidity. Other experiments also attempted to ascertain the effect upon a bird's nuptial plumage by keeping it under somewhat abnormal conditions and preventing its breeding. It is well known that many vertebrates in warm moist districts have much darker hair, feathers or scales than individuals of the same or kindred species dwelling in drier localities. In certain regions, also, there is a tendency towards blackness. The great majority of black leopards, for instance, come from the warm, damp forests of the Malay countries. Of two white-throated sparrows, one placed in a normal, and the other in a very damp, atmosphere, with precisely similar diet, the latter, after about eighteen months, looked as

if "a dark veil had been drawn over the normal markings, the whole tone of the plumage being blackish." This is only one of several similar experiments described. Experiments on male birds in the breeding season showed that when not allowed to breed they did not either change colour or shed their plumage when they should ordinarily have done so, though they did grow somewhat inactive, owing to being abnormally fat. Also, even in midwinter, if brought into the light and given a few mealworms, they would sing as if it were spring.

THE FUTURE OF OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

MR. A. HOLDEN BYLES, writing in *Progress* on the industrial future of boys and girls, and the difficulty of keeping them from prospectless occupations, such as that of errand-runner and messenger, from which they emerge merely to join the ranks of casual labour, describes apprenticeship schools in Württemberg, and technical continuation schools. Such schools, of course, exist in other parts of Germany and in Switzerland, but those of Württemberg seem specially admirable, for Württemberg provides compulsory day instruction for its young people, and requires that each community with forty or more young people at work shall establish a trade continuation school (*Gewerbeschule*). In Germany, as in England, the difficulty of getting really satisfactory results from evening-classes, attended by pupils already wearied by their day's work, has been greatly felt. It is not merely manual training which is given; a *Gewerbeschule* in Württemberg intends that every apprentice shall have a competent knowledge of his particular work, understanding the machinery used, etc., and that he shall also know how to judge the state of the market, the cost of raw material, tariffs, etc.—everything relating to the distribution of the article produced.

The Early Church on Dubious Marriages.

THE difficulties felt by conscientious clergy in respect of marriages legalised by the State and not approved by the Church lend a peculiar interest to C. H. Turner's study in the *Church Quarterly Review* on irregular marriages and the earliest discipline of the Church. He carefully examines the findings of the fathers of Elvira, and concludes:—

The Church, having as yet no Law in the later and stricter sense, but only a Discipline of which the sanction lay in excommunication, made no attempt to declare null a marriage which could be legally contracted; but it could and did say that such marriages, as entered into unions permitted by the State, but regarded by the Church as falling below the ideal of Christian marriage, should forfeit their privilege of membership. Whether the forfeiture was temporary or permanent depended on the degree of disapproval which the particular union evoked.

It cannot be overlooked that, regret it as we may, we ourselves have relegated into the position of the contemptories of the Synod of Elvira, and that, therefore, their principles of dealing with the problem constitute for us Western Christians the nearest parallel which antiquity affords.

ABOUT FANS—ANCIENT AND MODERN.

In the *Expert*, a mid-monthly sixpenny illustrated periodical for collectors and connoisseurs, there are useful articles on autograph collecting, miniature-collecting, and old English needlework, all illustrated; but the most generally interesting paper is upon old fans.

ANCIENT FANS.

Fans, it seems, are of extreme antiquity. The earliest representation of them, perhaps, is on a Twelfth Dynasty tomb at Beni-Hassan (B.C. 2,700), but a bas-relief in the British Museum depicts Sen-nacherib with female figures carrying feather fans, which then seem to have been employed as attributes of royalty. In the Egyptian cosmogony the fan was the emblem of happiness and heavenly repose. The Pharaoh Rameses III. (B.C. 1000) is shown with his twenty-three sons each carrying a semi-circular fan painted in bright colours. Greek vases also show women holding fans, which were consecrated to Venus; and patrician ladies in ancient Rome never went out without a fan-bearer, with a long-handled fan, but during the palmy days of Rome a smaller kind of fan, of scented wood or ivory, began to come into fashion.

ENGLISH FANS.

When fans were first introduced to England is not known, but the earliest recorded mention of one is in the inventory of Queen Isabella, wife of Edward II. —a French princess. Shakespeare refers several times to fans; and in Elizabethan and early Stuart England men used them. Gentlemen of those days sometimes carried "prodigious fans," with handles half a yard long, which served the purpose at times of administering chastisement to their daughters. Queen Elizabeth always had a fan. English fans of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century are particularly valuable, many of them having been topical, printed on paper. Numbers of these have been preserved till now, and seem to be not very costly to procure. The most highly priced fans seem to have come from France, though the London fan-maker did his best to outdo his foreign rival. When "Gulliver's Travels" appeared its chief events were represented on fans. Some English fans even recorded such events as the Excise Bill agitation, or the separation of England and America.

Poet Lore (Boston) contains a well-written appreciation of Francis Thompson's work, with one or two beautiful selections from his poems. A paper upon "Robert Herrick" has nothing whatever to do with the author of "The Nightpiece to Julia," but is a translation of a Danish article by Harald Nielson, originally written for the leading Danish review in Copenhagen, and dealing with the work of Robert Herrick, the American novelist, who is certainly not yet much known in England. "The Memoirs of an American Citizen" is considered by his Danish critic to be his masterpiece.

THE ORIGINS OF GREEK CULTURE.

MR. D. G. HOGARTH introduces the general reader in the *Fortnightly Review* to the significance of some recent archaeological discoveries. The so-called miracle of Hellenism, the apparently sudden emergence of a splendid culture almost full-grown in Doric and Ionian Greece in the eighth century, is coming to be regarded as little more than an evolution from prior civilisations. There is the prehistoric culture of the Ægean, not known till a generation ago, and now known as Minoan, from the excavations in Crete. Austrian and Russian excavators have vastly increased our knowledge of the very remarkable culture which apparently originated in the Danube basin in neolithic times and spread over south-easternmost Europe. The neolithic products of the Danubian civilisation fall no later in time than those of the Ægean. Granting that neither culture was quite adequate to create Hellenism, he asks: Is it impossible that the fusion of the two could have been sufficient cause? These and other considerations lead to the contention that the Mediterranean area taught culture to Asia rather than *vice versa*.

Mr. Arthur Evans, in his "Scripta Minoa," shortly to be published, will state his belief that the Semitic alphabets are to be traced ultimately to a Cretan original, and that much of the early art of Phœstia and Phœnicia is derived from the Ægean. Nay, more. "Archæologists are even beginning to suspect that Ægean influence and models penetrated to Mesopotamia, to inspire both the Assyrian and the Chaldean art of the opening of the first millennium B.C." The Phœnician will now be rather the carrier, without independent art or culture of his own, who transmitted the art and culture of others. Then there is the third great civilisation, the Hittite, or Syro-Cappadocian. The suggestion is stated as follows:—

An old society akin to the Ægean, perhaps that known to later Ionians as Lelegian, subsisted in an unproductive state, till reinforced by a migration from the West, in which a predominant element of old Ægean stock was fused with a less numerous mid-European element; and the resultant triple blend, inspired by Continental influences transmitted overland through the Syro-Cappadocian, Phrygian, and Lydian areas, developed that rapid and amazing Ionian bloom which has been called *le printemps de la Grèce*. But there is little or no trace of the Phœnician in it all.

THE seventeenth volume of the "Bibliographie Géographique Annuelle," issued in connection with the *Annales de Géographie*, has made its appearance. Published under the editorship of M. Louis Rayeneau, with the assistance of a number of co-workers representing the principal countries, the Bibliography forms a practically complete guide to the literature of geography issued in the year 1907 in all lands. A brief analysis signed by the contributor is given of all the works included, and the items are carefully classified, first by continent and then by country. (Librairie Armand Colin, Paris. Pp. 336. 10 fr.)

THE MARQUIS DI RUDINI.

IN a short article in the *Nouvelle Revue* of September 15th Raqueni says that Italy has lost a most brilliant statesman in the person of the Marquis di Rudini.

The late Marquis had not the genius or the culture of Cavour, but his loyalty and nobility of character made him esteemed even by his political adversaries. Like Crispi, he was a Sicilian, but their temperaments and their political tendencies were diametrically opposed to one another.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

In 1886, when he became Foreign Minister, he repudiated the Gallophobe policy of Crispi, and his Francophil policy was supported by all far-seeing Italians. He has been reproached for having renewed the Triple Alliance, but when Raqueni interviewed him on the subject a few years ago, the Marquis said: "What would you? We were forced to do it, as Germany had put the knife under our throats." Germany, Raqueni learnt, would have created all sorts of difficulties for Italy in connection either with her relations with the Vatican or with her relations to Austria, had Italy not renewed the Alliance. Besides, Germany threatened not to renew her commercial treaty, and that would have aggravated the economic crisis in Italy in consequence of the rupture of Italy's commercial relations with France. While Rudini was a partisan of the Triple Alliance, the Alliance, having as its object nothing but the maintenance of peace, could not, in his opinion, be incompatible with the friendship of France.

HIS ECONOMIC POLICY.

With his economic policy he succeeded in balancing the Budget. He was opposed to the colonial expansion of Italy, and he thought that Italy would do better to attend to her own country instead of going to colonise lands which did not belong to her. Raqueni says he knows from a good source that King Humbert was unwilling to sign the treaty of peace with Abyssinia until the Italian army had gained a brilliant victory in Africa to efface the defeat of Adoua, but Rudini was able to make the King understand that the continuation of the war in Africa might have serious consequences for Italy, and the treaty was signed.

If Rudini, instead of Crispi, had only been in power from 1892 to 1896, the greatest misfortunes, thinks Raqueni, would have been spared to Italy. Yet Rudini made mistakes sometimes. His repression of the troubles in Milan, in 1898, was too brutal, but he feared there was a premeditated revolutionary movement, a conspiracy against the monarchy. But whatever may be the mistakes he made, they cannot obliterate the great services which he rendered to Italy, and France owes him a tribute of sympathetic gratitude for the great part he played in the work of reconciliation of the two Latin nations.

THE NEW SPANISH NAVY.

SPAIN wants a navy, and Parliament is sanctioning the expenditure required to construct a squadron. But, it is said, why should not these battleships be built in Spain instead of by some foreign Power? The arguments in favour of constructing the vessels, including their armaments and propelling machinery, in the country are set forth in detail, and with confidence, by L. Cubillo, in *La Lectura*.

Those who favour the purchase of the entire vessels, or of their chief constituent parts, from some foreign Power (says the writer), do so for two main reasons: they desire to have the vessels constructed immediately, and they are not well acquainted with the capabilities of their own factories and dockyards.

The construction of the hull of the vessel, which is to be of Martin Siemens steel, presents the least difficulty for Spaniards. Spain is capable of producing all the plates and other pieces in the quantity and quality required by the constructors. With regard to the propelling machinery, it has been decided to use the turbine type in the three new battleships, which are to be of the *Dreadnought* class, but with about 2,900 tons less displacement. For the largest pieces (says the writer) we should have to rely upon the Trubia Works. This national establishment should be able to assist the private ones in the production of the large pieces.

The masts would undoubtedly have to be constructed at Trubia; for, although such masts have not been made in the national factory, yet the experience obtained in the making of big guns would enable our workmen to produce these masts, which are, after all, made practically on the same principle.

The new battleships will be armed somewhat in the style of the *Dreadnought*, and will carry eight thirty-centimetre guns and twenty smaller ones; the weight of the larger guns will vary from fifty-five to sixty tons. Trubia is capable of such foundry work as would be required for the making of these large parts. The Trubia Works have two Martin Siemens furnaces, one with a nominal capacity of forty tons, and an effective capacity of fifty tons, and the other with a capacity of twelve to fifteen tons. There is also a hydraulic hammer or press of three thousand tons. With two presses such as this the Creusot Works make all that is necessary for the thirty-centimetre guns.

In the matter of the armour plates, the writer is bound to admit that Spain at the present time is unable to produce what would be required, but he contends that the Spaniards should insist upon the outlay necessary for the installation of the plant. The Spaniards now have a golden opportunity of making a good start with the construction of warships within their own boundaries, and if they let this opportunity slip, they will continue to be dependent upon foreign Powers for many years to come.

MUSIC AND ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

THE MYSTICISM OF WAGNER.

EDOUARD SCHURÉ, a well-known writer on musical topics, contributes to the mid-October number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* an interesting article on the mysticism of Richard Wagner. All the great poets of all ages have been mystics, he writes, taking the term in its widest and deepest sense. Their thoughts are more or less impregnated with the ideas called "mysteries" by the ancients—and magic, occultism, esoteric doctrine, and theosophy by the moderns. Wagner, who restored tragedy in its social dignity and religious bearing, was also an esoteric poet. Not only have all his great conceptions a deeply mystical basis, but his music has become one of the most active occult agents of the present day, because it excels in awakening new aspirations and new psychic perceptions. But Wagner never had any direct relations with esoteric tradition. All the mystical truths which he magnified in his dramas he discovered in himself, and he expressed them in his poems and his music contrary to his own philosophy, which was rather materialistic and pessimistic. All his creations were inspired by a living spiritualism, an ardent faith in the future of man and humanity.

BRAHMS, SCHUMANN, JOACHIM.

The October number of the *Deutsche Rundschau* publishes a portion of the correspondence between Brahms and Joachim in 1854. On April 1st we find Brahms writing to his friend from Düsseldorf. He says:—

One day recently the Ninth Symphony was performed at a Cologne concert. I went with Griem to it; it was the first time I had heard it. The performance, especially of the chorus, is said to have been excellent; that is to say, according to the views of several hearers, for I have no opinion about it.

Next day we went to Bonn, and with Wasielewski and Reimers to Endenich, where Schumann is at present. He is still very quiet, and sleeps much, even in the daytime, and the doctor is glad of it. He has some clear moments and he tells on which mountains he has been, and that he gathered flowers at Düsseldorf. It is impossible, if he can think of such things, that he does not also think of his wife. But did he not always keep most of his thoughts to himself?

GENIUS VERSUS TALENT.

In the first October number of the *Revue de Paris* we have some unpublished letters by Georges Bizet. Dated 1871, they have a good deal to tell of affairs in Paris in that eventful year. Writing to Madame Halévy, his mother-in-law, he refers to the musical art:—

Consider (he says) the great truth too much ignored which I am about to submit to you. In art (music, painting, and especially sculpture), as in letters, what makes success is talent and not ideas. The public (I speak of intelligent persons) only understand ideas later. . . . Auber, who had so much talent with few ideas, was almost always understood, whereas Berlioz, who had genius without talent, was seldom understood. No book, however remarkable its ideas may be, will be tolerated if it is badly written, whereas a trifle will rise to the heavens if the style is clear and limpid. . . . The beautiful, that is to say the union of ideas and form, is always beautiful.

REMBRANDT'S PORTRAITS OF HIMSELF.

The chief feature of the *Chautauquan* for September and October is the Reading-Journey in Holland, by Mr. George Wharton Edwards. Other articles on subjects relating to Holland are included in the numbers. Professor G. B. Zug writes on Dutch Art, and his October article deals with Rembrandt as a portrait and corporation painter. In reference to the self-portraits, Professor Zug writes:—

Of over fifty self-portraits of the master which have come down to us, that in the National Gallery cannot be excelled for its serene and delicate quality. It dates from 1630. He represents himself as a comparatively young man leaning slightly on a stone sill. The rich colour shows through a luminous atmosphere. There are the gold and amber tones with which his palette was richly stored. The gradations of colour and of light shade in the flesh tints are rendered with a most delicate art, and the drawing of the eyes and nose as subtle as with Holbein. And if there is no more charming self-portrait by a great artist, there is at least another more profound. In the half-length portrait of himself in Vienna the artist strikes a deeper note. Reference is not made merely to the broader way of painting, the fusing of colours in this Vienna head, but to the psychological interpretation of the man. This head shows the Rembrandt who has been buffeted by fortune but who retains his indomitable will.

A GREAT HUMOURIST.

Mr. Walter Emanuel, writing in the *Pall Mall Magazine* of October, says that art in any form has always fascinated him, and that he is an incorrigible collector. His favourite collection is of black-and-white drawings by such modern masters as Aubrey Beardsley, Phil May, Linley Sambourne, and a host of other equally well-known artists, and his favourites among his collection are some drawings by Charles Keene, absolutely different from his *Punch* work. Wherein lies the excellence of these drawings? Surely, says Mr. Emanuel, it is in their absolute straightforwardness and simplicity. Keene had a scrupulous regard for accuracy, and, thanks to his habit of drawing direct from Nature, there was no limit to his range. He was also as clever with the etching-needle as with the pen or pencil, and he produced some charming water-colour drawings. He was a great humourist who never made a joke. At the *Punch* table he was rarely known to make a suggestion. The jokes he illustrated were not his own, but he added immensely to the humour of the jokes.

MR. BENJAMIN FAY MILLS publishes in Los Angeles every month an admirable little magazine called *Fellowship*, which costs a dollar a year. It is an organ of "the greater fellowship which claims to have manifested practically all the virtues and few of the shortcomings of the present-day religious organisations." It expresses what Marcus Aurelius called "Religion without superstition." The October number contains an account of the Co-operative Commonwealth of Leclaire, which is only an hour away from St. Louis. There is another paper on Twentieth Century China, by the editor of the Chinese daily paper of San Francisco, and Mr. Woodcock chants the praises of the Bahai religion.

THE CULT OF GOOD MOTHERHOOD.

I AM glad to know that the article which Miss Taylor contributed to the September number of the REVIEW has attracted much attention, and I am in hopes that it may result in some definite action. A writer in the *Parents' Review* for October, after quoting Mrs. Lynn Linton's stinging remark that many mothers "allowed motherhood to end, where it ought to begin, at the birth of the child, and trusted other women to do for money, what she would not do for love," says:—

I confess it does seem strange to me that the very generation that is doing its best—or its worst—to take from mothers all their best opportunities of influencing their children's lives should be the age which has decided to take most heavily of a mother's influence. There can, I think, be little doubt that all the tendencies of modern life are towards separation rather than union between mother and child.

The fact is that "to mother" with many women, especially in well-to-do circles, is merely a synonym of "to bring forth." If they could get anyone else to do that for pay they would, but that irreducible minimum of motherhood is a function that cannot be devolved.

So general, however, is the conception that to mother merely means to be a breeder, that some correspondents in all good faith assumed that Miss Taylor's plea for better mothers merely meant that women ought to be more prolific producers of human stock. It would be difficult to supply a better illustration of the need for serious effort to recall the vanishing ideal of motherhood to the attention of womankind.

To the Editor of the "Review of Reviews."

DEAR Mr. Stead,—I should be so glad if you could give me a little space to answer (collectively) the many correspondents who have been good enough to write to me in response to my article on "Motherhood." The kind and encouraging letters have come from all parts of the country and from abroad. Only one correspondent has done me a real service by showing me how possible it is to entirely misunderstand what I thought when I wrote was plain English.

I have been driven to the conclusion that the ethics of motherhood require to be widely taught by four and a half years' experience as a Poor Law Guardian. Last week I saw a pitiful family of five small children, whose father and mother have just been sentenced to four months' hard labour for cruelty to them. A boy of five had lost his sight (in one eye) in consequence of his mother's neglect. I have seen a long succession of tiny babies born into a world where there is no welcome for them. Some of the saddest cases of ill-treated children are those in which there has been no lack of money, if it had been wisely spent. Drink, ignorance, brutality, thoughtlessness—these causes produce effects that are seen in the maimed, crippled lives of the badly-born. A doctor at a lunatic asylum told me of a woman who had been subject to periodic attacks of insanity all

her life, and who died mad. She had had thirteen children. I have not come to my conclusions about the need for good motherhood by theorising. They have been driven into me by the sight of suffering, weak infants, of children doomed by heredity to a life of imprisonment (at the expense of rate-payers): of girls, little more than children, tortured and desperate, all their natural mother-love buried beneath their fear: of ill-fed, wretched-looking drunkards' children. And I am not blind to the facts that are corroding into the life of our better classes, that point inevitably to national decay. I resent the narrowest interpretation being put on my words, but I do not disclaim any of them.

In the *Fortnightly Review* last month a writer advocated a State Department for children. This is a fine idea, but most costly. My scheme was intended to act as a half-way house between State machinery and private enterprise. We can't make good mothers by legislation. To form or mould opinion seems to me a primary necessity.—Yours very faithfully,

ETHEL MARY TAYLOR.

HOW TO DEAL WITH TRAMPS AND VAGRANTS.

THE *Quarterly Review* publishes an article on this subject which is rather melancholy reading. The old method was to hang them:—"Harrison tells us that during the reign of Henry VIII. the number of street vagabonds and thieves, petty and great, who were hanged was 72,000."

But even then they increased and multiplied. "In 1569 a general search was ordered throughout the kingdom; and 13,000 vagrants and rogues, 'masterful men,' were arrested."

But we have to deal with much greater numbers now:—

If we take into account the casuals and those in prison for offences under the Vagrancy Act, we still have a great army of from 60,000 to 70,000, half of whom at least are professional beggars and contribute nothing to the State, but live entirely at its expense; the cost in alms alone to all classes of vagrants is estimated at £3,000,000 annually.

Our present system in England is condemned by a Committee that recently reported on the subject, and declared that the system "encourages vagrancy; it attracts vagrants to towns; it demoralises the recipients; it is a source of danger to the community in spreading disease. . . . The vagrant who is *bonâ fide* in search of work is very rare."

What, then, should be done? The reviewer has two recommendations: one is the labour colony, and the other is to look after the children:—

While we believe the system of colonization is the only one that can give good results in reforming the vagrant, it is at best but a belated remedy. The root of reform lies in checking the supply of vagrants from the ranks of childhood. The real root of the remedy for this terrible waste of human life and energy lies in checking the supply from among the children of the land. The number of children condemned to the slavery of a tramp life is estimated by Mr. Hewmell Bath at 5,000.

THE PROCESSION OF HEALING AT LOURDES.

HOW THE OFFICIATING PRIEST FEELS.

H. H. BASHFORD gives a very beautiful description in *Cornhill* of a jubilee day at Lourdes. Perhaps most interesting is the glimpse given of the sensation of the chief officiating priest. The picture is given of the long procession from the Grotto. At the far end of the procession came the canopy, borne by four bearers, beneath which walked the officiating priest—an English Bishop, as it chanced—hearing the golden sun-shaped monstrance with its sacred burden:—

In a moment or two the great hour of the Blessing of the Sick has begun. The fervour becomes intense; and as the bishop, in his heavy robes, moves slowly from patient to patient, the crowd in his immediate neighbourhood fall upon their knees, the others in one voice, if with many tongues, calling out across the wide spaces their age-old cries for mercy: "Seigneur, Seigneur, ayez pitié de moi!" "Lord, save us or we perish!" "Mein Herr und mein Gott!" The hot sun pours down upon us. There is no shade. The great arena is a white glare of reflected light. And to the bishop, swathed in vestments, stooping continually to each succeeding sufferer, the centre, if only vicariously, of this great tide of adoration, our sympathy goes out. For fully an hour, perhaps for longer, his slow journey must proceed. None can be left out. He must neither slacken nor be weary. As he draws near at length, and we too bend at his approach, we can see the perspiration standing out in beads upon his forehead. The crowd about us thrills to the approaching wave of ecstasy. But for him it has been the wave's crest all the way along. And yet it is just this, as he tells us afterwards, that robs him of any thought of bodily fatigue. He is borne upwards upon it as upon a sea of visible and passionate belief. And he himself is supported by the very exaltation of all these ten thousand worshippers, that it has been his high privilege to arouse. Afterwards, in the quiet of the hotel, he may encounter the inevitable weariness of reaction, but out here his mission holds him tireless. So, finally, and to an ever-deepening note of almost agonised entreaty, he completes the long round, moves up towards the platform at the top, takes his stand before the assembled body of men and priests, and pronounces above the whole kneeling concourse the words of his last benediction. An immediate stillness falls over us, prolongs itself for a moment, and then, from a far corner there comes a sudden old cry. The multitude of faces swings round like a leaf to the wind. A meek-faced little woman, who has been bed-ridden for fourteen years, rises up from her invalid chair, totters a few steps into the open space. Behold, she is a *miraculée*.

A WHOLE LITERATURE.

Jeanne de Flandreys has an interesting article on Lourdes in French Literature in the mid-September part of the *Nouvelle Revue*. Only fifty years ago Lourdes, she writes, was still a quiet little place, but then "the miraculous period" arrived, and the City of the Virgin, with its basilica and chapels, its pilgrims, chants, and sounds of bells, its magnificent esplanade, hotels, and shops, and its tramways, quickly passed from obscurity to celebrity. Every year new books appear in criticism or in praise of the sanctuary, and a whole literature on the subject has already arisen. The writer makes the jubilee of Lourdes the occasion for passing in review a great part of this curious and varied literature, beginning with M. Estrade's little book on the Apparitions, and ending with Zola's "Lourdes," Huysmans's "Foules de Lourdes," and several books by religious writers.

ROUSSEAU'S LAST YEARS.

NEW LETTERS.

PHILIPPE GODET contributes to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of September 1st and 15th a collection of forty-eight hitherto unpublished letters by Jean Jacques Rousseau.

Three of these letters are addressed to Madame Boy de la Tour, well known for the hospitality she offered to Rousseau after the condemnation of "Emile." The rest, with one exception, are addressed to her daughter, Madame Madeleine de Lessert, whom Rousseau sometimes calls "Maddlon" and sometimes "cousin." Dated from Wootton, Bourgoins, or Monquin, etc., they were written during the last twelve years of his life, when their author had become a prey to a veritable delirium, seeing nothing but persecution on every hand. But, adds M. Godet, it is interesting to note that even in the most acute phases of the malady the relations between Rousseau and Madame Boy de la Tour and her daughter remained perfectly cordial; and to the last he maintained with them a tone of absolute confidence.

"MY WIFE."

At the end of August, 1768, he writes from Bourgoins to Madame de Lessert of what he terms his "marriage with his sister"—

I hasten, dear cousin, to inform you that my sister, by the grace of the Prince, has become my wife by the grace of God. I never performed any duty with a better heart, as I had never given her the least hope of such a thing, and, only two minutes before, she had no idea of what I intended to do. We both had the consolation of seeing the two men of merit whom I had chosen as witnesses of this engagement burst into tears at the moment it was contracted. I owed nothing less to her, for an attachment of twenty-five years had only continually added to my esteem of her, and she was determined to share with me all the unhappiness prepared for me so as not to be separated from me. . . . For having become indissoluble our union has not changed in its nature and has not ceased to be as pure and fraternal as it has been for the last thirteen years.

THE PENSION FROM ENGLAND

The succeeding letters all contain messages from "my wife." In the last letter from Paris, in November, 1770, he writes in reference to his English pension:—

What! dear cousin, again this pension from the King of England! I thought there was nothing more to be said about it. When I renounced it I was wrong, perhaps, but having made amends I expected that this reparation would be accepted and that I should be informed of the facts. But nothing has arrived; my course is decided as you know, and I have nothing to write to General Conzay.

THE *Girl's Own Paper* under its new editorship—that of Miss Flora Klickmann—is hardly recognisable. A new volume, and indeed almost a new magazine, begins with the November number, and there can be no doubt that it is a great improvement upon the old one. Fashions, but not "expressed in fancy," occupy a good deal of space. One article is devoted to tree photography in winter. Dr. Emil Reich discusses the English girl of to-morrow, not altogether with admiration, and there is a paper upon the Empress of Russia, with, of course, plenty of fiction, and in the fiction there is plenty of love, which is doubtless as it should be.

Random Readings from the Reviews.

"IF I WERE SEVENTEEN AGAIN."

The *Girl's Realm* gives the views of a number of famous women on what they would do if they were girls again. Nearly all answered that they would live over again the experiences of girlhood, with something added of interest or of work which at seventeen they had not but which they would not now part from. One breezy exception is Mrs. Reeves, whose pen-name is Helen Mathers, and whose "Comin' Thro' the Rye" made a mark at once:—

"If I were a girl again I would shun ambition, hurl my inkpot into the street, and never seek to win that 'splendid mourning in purple for lost happiness' that is called Fame. To marry a loyal, kind man, to have half-a-dozen children, and possess just enough brain to keep me out of a lunatic asylum—that is the life I would choose."

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INSIDE A SUBMARINE.

In the *Cornhill* Mr. H. W. Lucy tells how he had a short cruise in Submarine A2. He says:—

There was nothing unusual in the atmosphere, fresh air being supplied from chambers storing sufficient for twelve hours. Nor was there anything disturbing in the motion of the boat. As a matter of fact, the landsman was not conscious of any movement when the boat sank out of sight of heaven and earth. Nor did he know he was speeding under water, confounding the cod, hampering the haddock and other sprinters of the deep by making the record pace of eight knots. The only feeling approaching uncanniness was born of the silence that prevailed, broken now and then by whispered command from the first lieutenant in the conning tower, repeated by the second lieutenant below, and responded to by hoarse "Aye, aye" from the bluejacket lying full length on the floor in charge of the particular piece of machinery that had to be adjusted.

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HOW GEORGE III. OUTWITTED HIS PRIME MINISTER.

On January 19th, 1805, Dr. Manners-Sutton, Bishop of Norwich, was giving a dinner-party in his Windsor deanery, when his butler informed him that a gentleman wished particularly to see him, but would not give his name. "Well, I can't come now in the middle of dinner," said the Bishop. "Beg pardon, my lord, but the gentleman is very anxious to see you on important business;" and the butler was so urgent that the Bishop apologised to his company and went out. The gentleman who would not be denied proved to be King George III. "How d'ye do, my lord?" said he. "Come to tell you that you're Archbishop of Canterbury—Archbishop of Canterbury. D'ye accept—accept? Eh, eh?" The Bishop bowed low in token of acceptance. "All right," said His Majesty. "You've got a party—see all their hats here. Go back to them. Good-night! good-night!" Next morning Pitt appeared at Windsor Castle to inform His Majesty that Archbishop Moore had died the day before, and to recommend the Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. Pretyman, for the vacant primacy. "Very sorry; very sorry indeed, Pitt," said the king, "but I offered it to the Bishop of Norwich last night, and he accepted. Can't break my word." Pitt was very

angry; but the deed was done, as the King meant it should be, and so Dr. Manners-Sutton became Archbishop of Canterbury, and held the great office for twenty-three eventful years.—MICHAEL MACDONAGH, in *Chambers's Journal*.

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THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY AND LITERATURE.

It is a good thing to be President of the United States if afterwards you have a book to publish. The figure of £10,000 is now mentioned as the price which Mr. Roosevelt is to get for the chronicle of his year's big-game shooting in West Africa. It is recalled that General Grant's widow received about £100,000 in royalties from her husband's personal memoirs. Abraham Lincoln was not allowed to live to write his memories, and he might never have cared to undertake the task. The many-volumed biography on him, however, of which Colonel John Hay was part author, had an enormous sale and must have brought in a large revenue.—*Book Monthly*, October.

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THE PATRIOTISM OF A RELIGIOUS MAN.

"My interest is hardly less deep in England's history than in Israel's. I love its people, I believe in their future. I trembly hope, but really hope, that in a special sense God has a great work for this people to do in the world in bringing in His kingdom. When I remember how He has brought us from the dim confused conflicts of Saxon days, the men He has given us, our Alfred and Edward, and Wyclif and Shakespeare, and Milton and Cromwell, and Wesley and Whitefield, and Carey and Livingstone and Pitt, Bunyan and Burke, Wilberforce and Shaftesbury, Carlyle and Ruskin, Tennyson and Browning, and our great line of apostolic missionaries, I feel that we ought to have psalms like those of Israel telling of God's goodness, with a refrain, 'For His mercy endureth for ever.' I want psalms like the 105th and 106th to tell of our battles and marches, and deliverances at sea and on land, and I want an eleventh of Hebrews to tell of the great company of preachers, orators, missionaries and teachers, who have found faith the assurance of things hoped for, and the testing of things not seen."—DUGALD MACFADYEN in the *London Quarterly Review*.

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THE ONLY CREATURES THAT WASH FOR CLEANLINESS.

The birds perform the most careful toilets of any creatures, and, curiously enough, they carry on their own dainty little persons "aids to beauty" which few of us would suspect them of possessing. Cold cream and vaseline, fuller's earth and pearl-powder, brilliantine and pomatum—all of these are in daily use among the birds, though few enjoy all of them at once. True, mud serves for cold cream and vaseline, and, mostly, common dust for pearl-

powder and fuller's earth; but the brillianine is actually carried by the birds that use it in a small and handy reservoir on the upper surface of the tail.—From "Toilet Secrets of Birds and Beasts," in *Cassell's Magazine*.

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THE RELIGION OF THE FUTURE.

In a letter written by the late Professor F. Max Müller, in 1883, quoted in *Fellowship*, he says:—

The true religion of the future will be the fulfilment of all the religions of the past—the true religion of Humanity, that which, in the struggle of history, remained as the indestructible portion of all the so-called false religions of mankind. There never was a false God, nor was there ever really a false religion, unless you call a child a false man. All religions, so far as I know them, had the same purpose; all were links in a chain which connects heaven and earth; and which is held, and always was held, by one and the same hand. All here on earth tends towards right, and truth, and perfection; nothing here on earth can ever be quite right, quite true, quite perfect, not even Christianity—or what is now called Christianity, so long as it excludes all other religions, instead of loving and embracing what is good in each. Nothing to my mind can be sadder than reading the sacred books of mankind—and yet nothing more encouraging. They are all full of rubbish; but among that rubbish there are old stones which the builders of the true Temple of Humanity will not reject—must not reject, if their Temple is to hold all who worship God in spirit, in truth, and in life.

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"THE GREATEST NATION IN THE WORLD."

Llewellyn Williams, in the *Sunday Strand*, quotes from Mr. Thomas Shaw Marshal Oyama's release of a Scotchman, otherwise in peril of being shot for a spy. Being asked why: "Because," said the Marshal, "you belong to the greatest nation in the world—the nation which has produced two of the greatest men the world has ever known—Sir Walter Scott and Dr. Westwater." To the question, Who is Dr. Westwater? Mr. Williams gives reply: Dr. A. Macdonald Westwater is known as the saviour of Liaoyang. During his twenty-seven years in Manchuria he has rendered the greatest possible service to the natives, and during the Chino-Japanese War, Boxers' Rising, and the Russo-Japanese War had won golden opinions from all concerned. In the Boxer rising his home and hospital were burned, and he was driven from the city. Returning with the Russian troops, he went alone into the city to reassure the natives, to prevent opposition that would have meant fatal reprisals, and so saved the city:—

A hundred years of preaching
Could not proclaim the creed
Of love and power and pity
So much as that one deed.

* * *

RUSKIN'S SOCIAL TEACHING.

It seems curious that while Ruskin was accepted as a guide, critic, and philosopher in the region of art in his lifetime, he was denounced and abused as a social and political economist, whereas nowadays his influence as an art critic has declined, while his eco-

nomie and social teaching is a powerful influence. It may be remembered that Ruskin himself considered this part of his work the most valuable and enduring when it was laughed at by orthodox economists. . . . I have come to value his teaching less for its critical and artistic bearing and more for its social and economic significance.—WALTER CRANE, in *Bookman* for October.

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NOVEL-DRAMAS.

The editor of the *Book Monthly* notes in his October number that the English novelist is gradually annexing the stage. Scott, he writes, was really the first to make the road on which the novelist-dramatist has come along so thrivingly. Now the association between novel-writing and play-writing is becoming so intimate that the two crafts are almost growing into a single one. A point to be noticed is that our women novelists, in proportion to their numbers, get fewer novel-dramas put on the stage than the men novelists. Is this because women have less of the large dramatic sense, the power to paint with a big brush, and, perhaps, less sense of humour? Or are they content, so far, with their pride of place and circulation as novelists?

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DOES INTOLERANCE PAY?

It is extraordinary what losses the Roman Church has incurred by her indulgence in the dogma-making instinct. Was a disagreement about the calculating of that most inconveniently migratory festival, Easter, worth the bisection and permanent weakening of Christendom? Was the defining of the Trinity and the Incarnation worth the loss of Africa and Asia to Mohammedanism, and the destruction of the best of the Northerners, the Arian Goths? The world in all probability would long ago have been Christian, the Roman Church would have been truly "Catholic," but for the disastrous practice of defining dogmas, and the intolerance of which this was the cause and the effect.—MR. SCHULLER, in the *Hibbert Journal* for October.

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THE TRIUMPH OF UGLY WOMEN.

Successful women were not always of irreproachable beauty or modelling. Thus, the Princess d'Evoli of Louis XV.'s time was one-eyed, the slit of Montespan's mouth reached her ears, Mme. de Maintenon was thin, meagre, yellowish, La Vallière lame, Gabrielle d'Estrees one-armed, Anne de Boleyn six-fingered.—*Hindustan Review*.

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THE JOYS OF A GARDEN CITY.

Leclaire, the Garden City near St. Louis, must be a paradise. "From my front porch I can hear twenty pianos, all of them either in my own block or the blocks facing it. Seventeen of these are owned by ordinary wage-earners."—*Fellowship*.

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY AND AFTER.

THE principal papers in the November number are those dealing with the Balkan question and Miss Sellers' study of the Swiss unemployed; all of which have been separately noticed.

"HAS ENGLAND WRONGED IRELAND?"

Mr. Goldwin Smith asks this question, and laments that "Irish history, in all that relates to the conduct of England to Ireland, is perverted to the service of hatred": "England is charged with things which belong to the account of the Normans, the Papacy, or the general convulsion of Europe." He quotes Guizot in 1866, who said: "The conduct of England to Ireland for the last thirty years has been admirable," and runs over most of Irish history to extract the thorn of injustice to England! He ends by hoping that Royalty will visit Ireland more frequently and so improve Irish feeling. The impression left on the reader is one of special pleading by an able advocate of an impossible case.

"A FLEET OF 1,000 AERIAL MACHINES."

Major B. Baden Powell replies to Professor Newcombe's disparagement of the flying machine. Speaking from his own experience in Mr. Wilbur Wright's marvellous machine, he anticipates that travelling through the air will soon become the common means of getting from place to place, and will supersede other methods of transport. He asks:—

What valid reason is there why, within a few years' time, a foreign nation should not be able to despatch a fleet of a thousand aerial machines, each carrying two or three armed men and able to come across to our shores and land, not necessarily on the coast, but at any desired inland place? The majority of the men could be landed, while the flyers could be sent back for further supplies. . . . Let us bear in mind, too, that 10,000 such machines would probably not cost much more than our modern battleships.

The only system of defence is to form a similar fleet to attack the horns of our invaders. So to protect ourselves against these swarms of human locusts we must pay, pay, pay.

GERMANS PREFERRING ENGLISH SCHOOLS!

Mrs. Henry Birchenough, in a most instructive account of Berlin revisited after twenty-eight years, was startled to find highly educated and far-travelled Germans declaring that they were going to send their sons to an English public school. For, said they, their boys came from school over-stuffed, over-disciplined, over-trained, but without the formation of independent personality. They greatly admired the character building which goes on in our public schools and which makes admirable Colonial administrators.

But for the working classes the writer finds Germany, not England, the best training ground. Most significant is the remark she makes on the testimony

of a great English industrial firm which has works in different European lands:—

Over and over again their reports show that the amount of work performed and the individual efficiency of the workman vary in each State exactly in proportion to the stringency of its laws for the enforcement of military service. Thus the German is more competent and does a better day's work than the Belgian worker, whose service is more often evaded, and is in any case less thorough, and so the scale varies in the different countries of Western Europe.

She contrasts the robust and military physique of the German with the slouching and crouching gait of the English workman.

ANOTHER INDIAN MUTINY IMPENDING.

Mr. J. Nisbet, late of the Indian Forest Service, surveys the history of India under Crown government, and declares that unless sedition and seditious teaching are more sternly repressed, "the horrors of 1857 are likely to be repeated." He especially insists on "the continuous betrayal of Indian interests" to curry favour with Lancashire doctors, as the origin of the Swadeshi movement.

OTHER PAPERS.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., inveighs against the methods and conclusions of the Select Committee on Sweating, and argues that Wages Boards, even when tried under the most favourable conditions, yield only meagre results. He presses for a system of licensing workers. Mrs. Stirling gives a most interesting narrative of the American wife of Jerome Buonaparte, whose marriage Napoleon annulled, and who, it appears, was granddaughter of Sir Walter Scott's "Old Mortality." Rev. G. E. Firench laments the diminishing supply of clergy for the Church of England, and presses for a relaxation of subscription to creeds and a removal of financial burdens. The Earl of Cadogan discusses the cavalry of the Territorial Army.

The Buddhist Review.

I HAVE to welcome a new magazine, whether monthly or quarterly is not yet decided, in the shape of the *Buddhist Review*, published at a shilling at 41, Great Russell Street, London. The *Buddhist Review* is the organ of the Buddhist Society of Great Britain, a company of earnest men and women who rejoice with exceeding great joy in the gospel that there is no God, that they have no souls, that there is no being but only an endless becoming. Its contents maintain that Buddhism is identical with the latest wisdom of modern science, that Buddhism is the ally of Freethought, that Buddhism is the best basis for Ethics, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Rhys Davids, Professor E. J. Mills, and Ananda Metteyya are among the contributors, and Mr. J. S. Ellam is the poet and the editor.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE November number has a wide range of contents, dealing with topics of East and West, literary, academic, scientific, and military.

DICKENS A TRAGIC POET.

Mr. George Barlow discusses the genius of Dickens, and asks if he is not at heart a tragic poet, more akin to Ford and Webster than to other English novelists. Most characteristic of him is not his inexhaustible fund of humour, but his understanding of the intenser agonies of life. Yet Mr. Barlow grants that Dickens was not in his element in dealing with the deeper and more tragic passions of women, failed to portray physical passion, and of all great English writers was least endowed with the faculty for perceiving and analysing womanly beauty. Mr. Barlow closes a suggestive study by insisting on the intense conviction with which Dickens always held to a sane, reverent interpretation of the great Christian doctrines. He shares with Shakespeare the immortality, not only of great English genius, but of genius invincibly Christian.

CANON BARNETT ON POOR LAW REFORM.

The present Poor Law being universally condemned, Canon Barnett lays down principles of reform. He grants the permanent validity of the principle of 1834 "that the position of the person relieved should be less attractive than that of the workman." There is now needed the supplementary principle that relief must develop self-respect, which, more than a strong body, is man's best asset. The Canon therefore demands the abolition of Boards of Guardians and the inclusion of economic health under the control of the same municipal body as is responsible for the physical health and education of the community. Similarly, the County Council should extend its operations to all that are sick, be responsible for the education of all the children, whether wards of the State or not. It should also establish labour bureaux, prevent child labour, and provide training for the present unemployed. He hopes for the abolition of the Poor Law itself, and the treatment of men as citizens, not as paupers.

AIRSHIPS AND WAR.

Colonel Maude discusses the value of airships in war, and points out that the airship can never be relied on in foggy or rainy weather, or snow, and can make no forward progress the moment the velocity of the wind exceeds the power of its propellers. He suggests the general staff should work out the probable effect of varying atmospheric conditions in several conjectural campaigns. He looks forward to the early appearance of a fresh source of power which would supply in a very small compass power enough to enable a flying machine to lift something considerably in excess of its own weight. In the meantime he thinks that dirigible airships might be

tested over the plains of India and in South Africa, as auxiliaries to the police.

"A FACTORY OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM."

Mr. Van Wyck Brooks treats of the relation of Harvard to American life. The chief note of its training is the endeavour to promote a robust individualism, admirable for men of mature character, but not suited for those not strong enough to bear this responsibility. In the selection of his studies and professors the individual is left free to develop himself. It is more and more becoming the post-graduate school for all America. The writer closes with the prophecy, "Inevitable and inexorable is that intellectualism which, in the coming generation, will sweep away the gentle sentiments of Puritan tradition, and make of Harvard the factory of American Imperialism. Year after year the Harvard type grows less and less distinct as the American type more and more defines itself."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. E. Pears tells the story and describes the value of the Bagdad Railway. He urges that England should accept the German invitation to co-operate with them, and so place this great trunk line of the future on an international basis. Professor Hubrecht distinguishes, along with other Continental naturalists, between "that variety of Darwinism which may be termed Wallaceism and the real foundation of Darwinism," which is the selection theory formulated sixty years ago by both Darwin and Wallace. Professor Marcus Hartog contributes a rejoinder to Dr. Archdall Reid's attack on modern Lamarckianism. Both articles are somewhat restricted, by their terminology, to experts. Mr. H. Udry sets forth the manner and motive of Dante's intuition of the infinite, which was an axiom of his art.

London Quarterly Review.

THE October number is full of a living and progressive faith. Dr. W. T. Davison declares, in his study of God and man in human history, that the best work in the twentieth century will be done by practical mystics. Mr. W. F. Howard declares that the religion of the twentieth century will be mystical in type. Mr. E. J. Brailsford asks, does spiritual insight keep pace with material knowledge, and boldly declares that the Bible is not the final word: "God is not dumb that He should speak no more"; pleads for an inflow of the tide of thought and feeling and energy from the surrounding spiritual life of mankind; and pronounces unthinkable the impossibility of communicating with disembodied spirits. In the coming man, "the third Adam," the "personality of persons each united to the other, and all as one by the indwelling spirit" will, he expects, possess the fuller spiritual insight. Digald Macfadyen insists on faith perceiving God in history to-day. There are many other admirable papers.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE November number resounds with strident clamour for an enlargement of our Navy such as shall render German naval expansion an expensive futility. Mr. H. W. Wilson, writing "on the eve," declares that the command of the sea is trembling in the balance. A few weeks will show whether it is to be secured for the British Navy, or to be allowed to pass for a century into the hands of Germany. An issue, he declares, has arisen such as confronted France in the years between 1866 and 1870. The anti-German drum is loudly beaten, and the further menace advanced that the great financiers, who can judge the risks run by a country with a weak Navy, will withdraw their investments, with consequent fall in Consols. As an insurance against naval disaster, or at any rate commercial difficulties, the requisite increase of the Navy is but a trifling amount. He demands forthwith a British Naval Defence Act, to fix the annual programme for at least four years on the two-keels-to-one basis. The editor finds his monthly chronicle too narrow an outlet for his patriotic alarm. He contributes an article entitled "A Crisis and a Moral." The crisis in the Near East he traces to the machinations, acquiescent if not originitive, of the German Emperor, and points a two-fold moral: (1) to pay not the slightest attention to any statement put forward on behalf of the Berlin Government: (2) "just as the British naval supremacy is a powerful guarantee of peace, so British military impotence is a dangerous incentive to war."

Mr. George Lloyd surveys the reform movement in Turkey, and urges the Christians in Turkey to remember that the preponderance of the Moslem element in the Turkish Parliament is as essential a factor in the welfare of Turkey as British ascendancy in India is to the welfare of that Empire.

Mr. Maurice Low declares that no one can foresee the result of the Presidential election. He laments the general smirching of reputations which has brought the campaign down to a low level. The chronicler of Canadian affairs reports that the struggle against political corruption is more real in the United States to-day than it is in Canada. He glorifies the prospects of the Grand Trunk Pacific, which has one summit of 3,712 feet against two summits of 5,299 and 4,308 feet on the Canadian Pacific; has a maximum gradient eastward of 21 against the Canadian Pacific 236 feet; westward of 26 feet against the Canadian Pacific 116; and overcomes a total ascent eastward and westward of less than 7,000 feet as against 23,000 feet overcome by the Canadian Pacific.

The Hon. Mrs. Ivor Maxse argues against votes for women "because though they are fitted to deal with such domestic matters as the sick, the aged, the teaching of the young, they are not fitted to settle the higher questions which involve the relations of a great country with its neighbours and rivals. It is

woman's part to influence; it is man's province to judge, to decide, and in the last resort to act."

Mr. C. A. Cripps denounces the Government's educational policy as one of reactionary sectarianism, the main purpose of which is to attack the Establishment of the National Church. It will fail, he prophesies, if Churchmen stand firm; it will succeed if Churchmen compromise.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

IN *Blackwood's* for November Sir Henry Brackenbury begins memories of his spare time, 1856-1885—memories dealing in part with his literary work, in part with Froude, Kingsley, and Trollope. "Musings without Method" deals first with the recently-issued cheap edition of Gladstone's Life. The writer wishes that "every Radical in the country should give his nights and his days to the study of this very solid and instructive biography," wherein he "will find the mere politician displayed in his crudest colours." It also deals caustically with Mr. Hall Caine's "Story." Another article deals severely with Mr. Asquith as a prince of opportunists and a sitter on the fence. Another article is upon "Spain To-day," the conclusion of which is that, though Spain has prospered in material things, yet politically, intellectually, and spiritually she has only just begun to alter. Religion has still much hold over the women, but little over the men—which often means cleavage. This is a fact patent to any observer. The Spaniards complain, protest, and deride much of the still prevalent corruption and procrastination, but they complain, protest, and deride quite idly. Nothing is changed—not as yet.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.

THE November number of this useful magazine is full of helpful articles and suggestions for the housewife. "The Housekeeper Beautiful" is the title of a pertinent article telling how the busy wife and mother can retain her good looks. The hints given will be invaluable to those who work but wish to remain untailworn. In "College-bred Wives" Annette Austin continues the discussion wherein college life is a help and how it might help more. The need of the domestic ideal in municipal activities is ably set forth by Rev. W. Walsh, of Dundee. This number will be useful to those who are clever with their fingers. One illustrated article tells how to make jewellery from seeds; another, illustrated in colours, shows how stencilling may beautify the home. A bit of Japan in candle shades, gardening without soil, wood-working for the home, are papers in which the subjects are thoroughly explained and made clear. The special departments deal with good eating, happiness and health, conducted by Rev. S. McComb; discoveries; the children; needlework; the family conference, etc. A new serial by Mr. Kingsley begins in this number.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* is chiefly remarkable for its articles on the Eastern Question, noticed elsewhere. It contains two articles on notable Frenchmen—Mr. Gribble dealing with Chateaubriand's first love affair, and M. Tavernier paying homage to M. Brunetière. The first place in the number is given to Sir Alfred Lyall's inaugural address at the Congress on the History of Religion at Oxford on "The State in its Relation to Eastern and Western Religions." Another phase of the same subject is dealt with by Mr. W. S. Lilly in his article on "The Rights of the Father":—

The proper attitude of the State to religions in this age is an attitude of benevolent neutrality towards all: to favour none unduly, and certainly not to compete with them on behalf of a new religion of its own making.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE IN RHODESIA.

Mr. A. R. Colquhoun says the proper watchword for Rhodesia is population at any price:—

Rhodesia must remain under the Company until, by her internal prosperity, she is enabled to pay interest on the money invested in her, and then her own people can take over the burden of administration. Meanwhile that burden ought to be lightened. Northern Rhodesia should be taken over by the Imperial Government and merged in British Central Africa. The administration of Southern Rhodesia, which is expensive and not too efficient, should be simplified.

MR. HALDANE'S SCHEME.

If it is wiggled about a bit, Colonel Alsage Pollock thinks that Mr. Haldane's scheme will do, but it must be supplemented by compulsory military training for all schoolboys:—

I believe that in its broad principles the Haldane Scheme is entirely sound, and I further believe that if judiciously applied it will meet our case; that is to say, provide effectually for Imperial and Home Defence and so render compulsion unnecessary—except in schools.

"LOST HOMES AND NEW FLATS."

Under this title Mrs. Archibald Hurd pronounces an anathema upon flats:—

In proportion as flat life increases home life decreases. The flat-dweller ought not to keep a dog, prefers not to keep a cat, cannot have a garden, has no chance of keeping house, has no possible place for memories, and, most emphatically of all, has no use or accommodation for babies. Although it may be possible to make homes without kittens, or babies, or flowers, or memories, or cupboards, the spirit of home is hard to woo and win without any of them. My jeremiad against the flat as a home has two clauses; first, that it makes home life practically impossible, and is sending it to decay through the dry-rot of disuse; and, second, that it is causing deterioration of the men and women who inhabit it. The bridge table is the substitute for the cradle. The home is an interruption to the game; duties interfere with pleasures and must be curtailed. This is the working hypothesis of the decadent of both sexes. "What is the chief end of man?" To which the shortest catechism makes answer—"To shunle out of his duties and be amused."

THE *Young Woman* opens with an interview with the Hon. Emily Kinnaird, vice-president of the Y.M.C.A. The other chief article is by Madame Sarah Grand, upon what she would do if she were a millionaire.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW.

AFTER the article upon "A Great Burgomaster and His Work," the most generally interesting paper in the *Dublin Review* is the criticism by the Rev. R. H. Benson of the Pan-Anglican Congress—the Archbishop of Canterbury's Roman Catholic son sitting in judgment upon the gathering over which his father presided. The Imperial ideal, says Father Benson, has superseded the national ideal of the Anglican Church, and the advance has been in the direction of Supranational Faith. In other words, the Congress showed immense breadth and tolerance. There was not one word of serious recrimination or abuse against the Catholic Church. Again, there was no claim to conciliar authority; and there was a deeply devotional spirit. But he comments adversely on the absence, indeed, the disavowal, of doctrinal discussions, which to a Catholic makes the hints of reunion appear terribly unreal. Also he thinks Socialism was given far too great prominence, and that it was "simply deplorable" that a speaker should have spoken, unrebuked, of Christianity being the religion of which Socialism is the practice.

LITERARY ARTICLES.

Mr. F. Y. Eccles contributes an article upon Maurice Barrès, known in France as one of *les grands convertis*, because, though long an unbeliever, he has returned to the Catholic Church of his fathers. Those who find Barrès a writer not altogether easy to appreciate might be assisted by this paper. Another article deals with Adam Mickiewicz, Poland's national poet, and a hitherto unpublished fragment by Cardinal Newman is inserted upon John Keble. To Francis Thompson is dedicated a fine memorial poem.

Mrs. Wilfrid Ward, writing of "Plots and Persons in Fiction," discusses to what extent the greatest novelists followed the conventional advice to the young writer of fiction to make his plot quite clear before he begins to write. She concludes that, judging from the confessions of Scott, Thackeray, Trollope and others, they followed it very little, if at all. But they often did, like Trollope, "live with their characters" till they really came to know them and almost believe in their reality. "If," concludes the writer, "you have the power to bring human beings into life at all, they will act out their lives almost independently of their authors."

THE *Woman at Home* contains an article upon Americans at Court, fully illustrated by portraits of the best-known Americans recently presented. The opening article is by Mrs. Tooley, upon Mr. Churchill and his bride. Princess Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Glücksburg, just married to the Kaiser's fourth son, is said to be the original of the heroine in "Princess Priscilla's Fortnight," a novel by the writer of the very charming books dealing with the adventures of one Elizabeth in her German garden, familiar to most of us.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE *Quarterly Review* for October contains two articles on Germany and England, which are noticed elsewhere, and also an article on Tramps and Vagrants.

CO-OPERATION AND AGRICULTURE.

"Home Counties" writes an interesting and somewhat cheering article on this subject. He calls



Photograph by

(Elliott and Fry.)

Mr. R. E. Prothero.

Editor of the *Quarterly Review*.

attention to the fact that the Irish are far ahead of us in the adoption of co-operative principles in agricultural production, and gives the following list of societies in Ireland:—

Creameries ..	283
Do. (branches)	57
Agricultural societies	159
Credit societies	246
Poultry societies	20
Flax societies	9
Industries societies	51
Beekkeepers' societies	18
Hacon-curing societies	2
Miscellaneous societies	16
Federations	3
	873

As against this in England the number of societies is 171, but they are growing:—

The turnover of the English societies was about half a million last year, and there are more than 10,000 farmers in membership.

The organisation supplies its members with everything they like to ask for, from maize to fire insurance. It sold one year more than 12,000 sacks of maize, 25 tons of binder twine, and 4,650 tons of coal.

The writer goes on to say: "Our farmers seem increasingly to unite with an appreciation of high farming an ability to obtain for themselves, by education and intelligent combination, more satisfactory financial results from their labour than they have hitherto obtained."

THE FIRST EARL OF CHATHAM.

Mr. C. Grant Robertson, in an article under this head, says:—

On every question that he touched he stamped the impress of a spirit peculiar to himself. At his best he left alike on friends, rivals, and critics an ineffaceable conviction of extraordinary and inexplicable power. The record of his achievements is written on our Empire to-day; and his conception of that Empire was a nobler legacy than the victories by which he sought to realise it. Inspired and united by a common charter of inalienable civic rights—government by and for the governed, by and for free speech and free institutions—the Empire, as Pitt passionately proclaimed it to his generation, stood for the guardian and ideal of English liberty, the winning of which had made his England great in the past, and the maintenance of which alone could keep her great in the future.

Mr. W. A. Baillie-Grohman writes a very interesting article on Medieval Sport, and Mr. C. A. E. Bedwell has one on the Inns of Court. Major Darwin, discussing Municipal Trade, urges the need of an impartial inquiry into the results of municipal trading. He says:—

There is generally a choice between at least two methods of reform, one more and the other less socialistic, and it is probable that a searching and impartial inquiry into municipal trade would materially strengthen the hands of those who in such cases advocate the less socialistic methods of meeting the complaints made with regard to existing conditions.

Professor Ridgeway, writing on the Origin of Tragedy, says: "It would appear that the principle from which Greek tragedy sprang was not confined to Greece or the Mediterranean, but is world-wide and one of the many touches that make the whole world kin."

An anonymous writer who gives us his South African experiences is quite unexpectedly favourable to the policy of the present Government in that country.

Cornhill.

FOR intense readability *Cornhill* is difficult to beat. Mr. H. W. Lucy leads with a number of vivid and varied episodes from his "sixty years' wandering in the wilderness." That and other papers have been separately noticed. His Honour Judge Parry applies the standard of "the box office" not merely to the drama but to literature and politics, and has much to say that is wise enough, though under a whimsical and comical mask. Some curious facts about English bird-names are adduced by Mr. Horace G. Hutchinson. Fiction is, as usual, well represented.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE *North American Review* for October is predominantly American and North American from cover to cover. It does, however, contain some articles of general interest.

SUBSIDISED IRISH M.P.

The writer of the Letter on London Politics, commenting on Mr. Redmond's begging-box expedition to the United States, says that the system by which eighty M.P.'s are paid by foreign subscriptions is indefensible and unnecessary. He calculates that in Ireland there are—

a million convinced Home-Rulers. If each of them were to subscribe to the Party funds a sum of 25 cents a year, an annual income of 250,000 dolrs. would be the result; and this amount would be amply sufficient to provide for the support of the eighty-odd Nationalist M.P.'s and leave a handsome margin for the purposes of propaganda. I repeat that the Irish people have the money. They spend about seventy million dollars every year on drink and some seventeen million dollars every year on tobacco, and there always appears to be plenty of loose cash when it comes to a question of horse-racing or of building a new church. Yet they are so niggardly in the support of the cause of Nationalism that their leaders have to tramp the world, cap in hand, begging for the means to carry on their work.

THE CHARACTER OF THE ITALIAN WOMAN.

Dr. J. S. Kennard, in a very interesting study of "Woman in the Italian Novel," says:—

For the Italian rarely studies, or cares for, the psyche of his women. Except for gallantry, the sexes keep much apart. Few men confide in the women they most love and honour; few consent to accept advice from them, and scarcely one will willingly grant them authority. Of that close communion, that perfect confidence, which should begin with a mother's kiss to her babe new-born, and continue to son, brother, husband; vivifying and ennobling, comforting and supporting all along life's rugged path, even attending the old man to his final rest, there is a singular lack among Italians. The Catholic Church is partly responsible for this. Despite the exaltation of The Virgin, woman's inferiority and the debasing nature of her influence are preached. Even noble-minded Neera arrives at the same conclusion as passionate Scrao—that, since woman is only meant to inspire and feel love, it is useless to study any other phase of her psyche and superfluous to claim for her any other right than the free satisfaction of her sensualism.

WANTED—A CONFERENCE ON CHINA.

Mr. Putnam Weale, in an article entitled "What the American Fleet could do for China," says the visit of the American Fleet to Chinese waters encourages hopes

that the United States Government may see fit, whilst the fleet is off the coasts of China, to circulate the Powers to the effect that the time has arrived when practical effect should be given to the various self-denying ordinances and protestations of honest intentions, which all have been at pains to make regarding China—in other words, that the work which should have been completed at the time of the making of the Peace Protocol of 1901 be at once resumed.

To deal with this work properly and exhaustively a congress is necessary; and for such a congress to be a success it is necessary that it should set to work, not in China, but *out of* China, because fair treatment for China is not possible in an atmosphere of international jealousy and striving commercialism, but only to be expected in an atmosphere of altruism. The one place for the meeting of such a congress is America.

AMERICAN APPRECIATION OF ESPERANTO.

Mr. H. J. Forman, who attended the Dresden

Congress on behalf of the *North American Review*, says that it was

one of the most successful of world-congresses. The German Empire, which despite all its progress is of an exaggerated conservatism, paid close attention to the doings of the Congress, looked upon the spectacle of thirty nationalities united by a common speech with profound interest and, so far as one could judge from conversation and the press, applauded its fundamental idea. Lieutenant Bayol, an instructor at the French military school of St.-Cyr, has been organising this particular department for some time, and has already published a handbook of Esperanto for the special use of the Red Cross. Major Straub, it is believed, will report favourably to the War Department and urge the adoption of Esperanto for the use of the Red Cross, the medical corps of the army, as well as generally.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Rear-Admiral Luce arraigns the administration of the American Navy. He says:—

Sixty-five years' experience and the testimony of numerous Secretaries of the Navy show conclusively that this unbusiness-like system is conducive neither to efficiency nor to economy, but the very reverse. It insures the greatest amount of extravagance with the least amount of accountability, and is fatal to efficiency.

Almost all the other articles deal with questions of American politics.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

THE *London* contains a paper on "How the Rich Live," how to spend £1,000 a year on dress for a woman, and a good many hundreds on dress for a man, and also how to possess fabulous wealth and spend very little, like one American millionaire, for instance, who was dirty enough not to buy more than one new suit of clothes in forty years. Another article deals with Miss Ethel Irving, and her impersonation of "Lady Frederick" in Mr. Somerset Maugham's play; while under the title of "Learning to be an Emperor" some account is given of the German Crown Prince, who, to judge by this article, is not altogether unlike his father. The Crown Prince is devoted to sport, a fine horseman, and a good judge of horses. He is also a great supporter of football, and it is due to him that the Association game has lately become so much more popular in Germany. Like his father, he is also very fond of hunting, especially chamois-hunting in the Bavarian highlands; and he greatly enjoys winter sports at St. Moritz, and yachting. In accordance with Hohenzollern tradition, he has had to learn a craft, and chose carpentry. He is musical, and fond of the theatre. More than once he has incurred the paternal displeasure, and been shut up like a bad boy in consequence. The most interesting fact about the German Crown Prince, however, is that last year he asked for twelve months' leave from his military duties in order to study the management of home politics in the Ministry of the Interior. This Ministry superintends all municipal and rural boards, workmen's insurance and old-age pensions, income-tax, and much besides. The Crown Prince heard the reports of heads of departments to the Minister, asked questions and made suggestions

THE CHURCH QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE October number reviews the Lambeth Conference, laments the absence of commanding personalities, and sympathises heartily with its craving for reunion. Rev. Darwell Stone argues that the Canon of the Mass in the Roman missal does not assert or imply any doctrines of the Eucharistic presence which either Eastern Christians or English Church people need repudiate, and inclines to the opinion that the progress of unity is likely to be promoted by attention to rites rather than to doctrines. A paper on the Divine immanence in the New Testament seems to see in the re-discovery of this principle a powerful impulse towards unity between religion and science, east and west, world and Church. A clever plea is advanced for dealing with the religious difficulty in the public elementary schools of England on the same lines as it has been dealt with in the Irish University Bill. From another paper it seems that seven new bishoprics are waiting to be born. Miss Wordsworth's weighty utterances on the higher education of women and Mr. Turner's views of irregular marriages have been separately noticed.

The Pall Mall Magazine.

THE opening article in the *Pall Mall Magazine* is quoted elsewhere. Of the other articles the most interesting is by Sir Francis Burnand upon "The Waning of the Punster." Sir Francis does not think puns will ever die out. They may wane, but their amazing vitality will always pull them up again. It is good to see that he evidently understands why many people hate punsters, and that he most particularly detests the clerical punster, in which very many will agree with him. Of the regular punster he has nothing too severe to say, quoting Hook to bear him out; as to the occasional punster, like Dickens, for instance, it is a different matter. He punned rarely and unexpectedly, which always gives the best results. Carmen Sylva contributes "Some Thoughts about my Library."

The Edinburgh Review.

OF the articles not noticed separately in the *Edinburgh Review*—a very good number—perhaps the most striking is that upon Goethe's Novels, a remarkable piece of literary criticism. Goethe's novels are not the easiest for an English reader to appreciate. Another article is devoted to the Paston Letters, which have appeared in an excellent edition during the last few years; and yet another to a review of recent books upon Early London. It is to be feared that to many readers the paper upon "Beauty and Expression"—trying to determine the factors of beauty and incidentally how far physical beauty is compatible with what Mr. Thomas Hardy calls "a full recognition of the coil of things"—will be rather difficult to follow, and somewhat abstruse.

THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE.

THE *Canadian Magazine* contains an illustrated paper by Mr. Frank Yeigh upon what certainly is a very little-known corner of the Empire—the Magdalen Islands, which lie in the very centre of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, ninety miles west of Newfoundland, and are given over to angry waves and to seabirds, chiefly gannets. In all they contain some 6,000 inhabitants, mostly fisher-folk. A visit to them seems to be an interesting expedition, and is most conveniently made by boat from Nova Scotia in summer; but, like the coast of the Channel Islands, that of the Magdalen Islands is rocky and dangerous.

COMBATING THE SERVANT PROBLEM.

Mr. George Greenwood describes the Women's Domestic Guild of Canada, established about three years ago in Montreal, for combating that scourge of colonial life the insufficiency of domestic help. Girls are received by the Guild on arrival, and obtain free board and lodging at its rooms for twenty-four hours afterwards, and then, if they have not obtained employment, they are boarded at the rate of about 3s. a day. In three years the Guild has found situations, as domestic servants, for over 1,500 girls. It has fifteen or more agents in Great Britain and Ireland, who are careful not to encourage the emigration of girls unlikely to prove suitable for Canadian life.

Harper's Magazine.

CHARMING black-and-white illustrations accompany the opening article upon "The Seine," by Marie van Vorst, and that upon Pittsburg, in which the writer discovers one of the most picturesque cities in America. The article upon "Coriolanus" is accompanied by Mr. Edwin Abbey's illustrations of the principal scenes and characters. About his *Volumnia* there may be various opinions.

Mr. Charles W. Furlong describes an expedition to Tierra del Fuego. A photograph appears of Mount Sarmiento, of his attempted ascent of which Sir Martin Conway has an account in another of this month's magazines; and another photograph is given of its two great glaciers coming right down to the sea.

C. B. Fry's Magazine.

Fry's Magazine opens with a picture of the Santos Dumont hydroplane, a sort of aeroplane adapted to the water, as it were. Hydroplaning, it is predicted, will become very popular, and hydroplane racing a feature of fresh-water regattas. Already there is a hydroplane upon the Norfolk Broads. It is mixing metaphors, but the hydroplane is in a sense not only the aeroplane but the motor-car of the water, for in speed it eclipses all other pleasure craft. The magazine in general is not a specially good number, the chief articles dealing with the past cricket season, pike fishing, and "The Father of Shooting," one Colonel Peter Hawker, who flourished in the first half of last century.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

In its illustrations, black and white and coloured, and in its travel articles, consists the chief interest of *Scribner's*. The third and last of the papers upon Richard Mansfield, the actor, appears; and there is a pleasantly written, very prettily illustrated paper on Friesland and its quaint old towns—towns in which, says the writer, an American is as rare as is a brown cow in the Frisian meadows. Friesland is a part of Holland to which comparatively few go, and which is in many ways unlike the other parts. Another article deals with shooting in Wyoming in the Shoshone mountains.

Tucked away at the end is what to some may seem the most interesting paper of all—that upon the absentee American. The writer, Mary Crawford Fraser, remarks, first, that a man should have very good reasons for abandoning the land of his forefathers, and, secondly, that Europe is flooded with Americans who have renounced the land of theirs, "for such frivolous reasons that it is impossible to obtain an account of them," and who, moreover, abuse their own institutions, saying it is useless to try to improve them, yet fly at the first critic who dares to suggest an improvement. This is the third article this month, in a leading American review, written, I believe, by an American writer, and rebuking Americans severely for their faults. Its writer, indeed, goes so far as to suggest that all children of Americans living abroad should have to spend a certain number of the years of their minority on American soil, on pain of losing their rights of citizenship. This, she thinks, is, or should be, not a severe penalty, for young people in America seem to her to have more chances of healthy enjoyment and development than any others in the world. The "Best Americans" would have some claim to be so called did they stay in America and help to put right what is wrong there, even if they did soil their hands in so doing, instead of spending their time in foreign countries grumbling at the discomforts to be put up with in their own.

THE HIBBERT JOURNAL.

The *Hibbert Journal* is a good number. Three of the more important articles are noticed elsewhere. The Solicitor-General for Ceylon opens the number with an article on "The Miscarriage of Life in the West." He does not think much of our Western civilisation. He says:—

Such an age, having no adequate conception of the evils of luxury or of the greatness of work for its own sake, takes no pains to restrain the senses when they distract the mind, or to abate the play of the imagination as a means of conserving one's energy. It does not know the truth that sensuousness unfits the mind for its proper work of uplifting the soul.

Professor William James writes on "Hegel and His Method." Mr. C. S. Peirce cites "The Neglected Argument for the Reality of God," and the Hon. Bertrand Russell argues that determinism does not exclusively impair morality.

THE WINDSOR MAGAZINE.

ONE of the *Windsor Magazine's* chief articles is upon the interesting subject of turkey-farming and the other on the Fifth of November, which the Editor pleases to remember by a long description of the Gunpowder Plot, fully illustrated by quaint old prints and portraits of the conspirators. One of the best of this month's art papers deals with Mrs. Stanhope Forbes's work.

ABOUT TURKEYS.

The paper upon turkey-farming tells us that there are at least three varieties of wild turkey, but the one in Europe is, or was originally, the Mexican variety. Turkeys have absolutely no connection with the country of the same name. Originally, it seems, "Turkihh" only meant foreign, and the bird was called "turkey" because it was a foreign bird. Americans, the writer thinks, know how to serve it much better than we do, sending it to table with cranberry sauce, fried sweet potatoes, and boiled rice. Turkey chicks are very troublesome and delicate to rear, the least damp being fatal to them. Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge and Lincolnshire are, of course, the chief turkey counties, though all self-respecting birds must come from Norfolk. Farmers rarely, if ever, confine their attention solely to turkeys, which are only profitable in connection with other stock. A "gobbler" is worth five guineas; a stock hen, poor thing! only a guinea. Turkeys must have plenty of space in which to roam. Confinement or stuffiness they cannot endure. Early next month turkey-dealers will be driving all about the turkey counties, collecting the birds from the various farms, and the Italian turkey-breeders will be clubbing together to charter a special train to take their produce to London, the only method of getting it there cheaply enough.

The Bookman.

THE October issue of the *Bookman* is a Ruskin double number, with special articles on Ruskin by Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll, Mr. M. H. Spielmann, and Mr. J. A. Hobson, besides a symposium on the influence of Ruskin. The number is illustrated with portraits of Ruskin, pictures of the houses in which he lived, and a number of drawings by the "Master."

Strand.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S African journey is the serious feature of the *Strand*. There are several comic articles—W. Pett Ridge's "Sketches from Life"; the satire of W. K. Haselden, which is very amusing: Harry Furniss's "Comic Side of Crime"; and, scarcely less amusing, Henry E. Dudeney's "Tales with Tangrams." The latter amusement is said to be at least four hundred years old—sections of squares of black cardboard made by diagonals or parallels to diagonals being used to make pictures.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* does not this month contain any article of great importance, at least so far as the English public is concerned. What is remarkable, however, is the way in which several of the contributors roundly tell the American public of its faults.

WHAT AN AMERICAN DIPLOMATIST HAS TO ENDURE.

The most amusing paper, by far, is the one entitled "Curiosities of Diplomatic Life," which brings out the fact that American diplomatists have to do not only the work of our diplomatists, but also much of that done by our Consuls, for instance, assisting distressed compatriots, which often means a severe tax upon the slender remuneration of the American diplomatist. The diplomatist who writes this article had at times to settle marital disputes; he was once asked to grant an American passport to a young Russian who had committed a high political crime and who did not want to go to Siberia for life (this request was not granted); once he had to lend the passage money to America to eleven coloured Vaudeville performers, who all repaid the loan; and often he had to encounter impostors or their victims; and sometimes his time was taken up by demented people with bees in their bonnets.

IS AN HONEST NEWSPAPER POSSIBLE?

A New York editor, who asks this question, replies that if not actually possible at present, it is fast becoming so. It is an independent newspaper that the public want. Only millionaires, he remarks, can start newspapers. "It is, perhaps, the best of all ways to avoid dying rich"—a hint for Mr. Carnegie. At present the New York public, of whose intelligence he thinks very little, is certainly showing some real desire for an honest, independent journal. It ought to be possible to take an existing paper, he thinks, and work it up on the new lines desired.

PITY THE AMERICAN THEATRICAL MANAGER.

Another writer who does not spare the American public, and is as far as possible from telling them that they are the Chosen People, is the writer of the article entitled "A Plea for the Theatrical Manager." The public is very ready to blame the theatrical manager for the low standard of dramatic art in the States, but in reality the public itself is much more to blame. It does not always know what it wants, and when it does know, what it wants is often melodrama or dramatic "shockers"—anything, in short, but good drama. The rude person who writes this article divides the theatre-going public into (1) persons of bad taste, either morally bad or æsthetically bad; (2) persons of good taste, a very small proportion; and (3) persons of no taste, a very large proportion. Shakespeare draws good houses, but is accepted rather than demanded. That Americans go to see him is "only an instance of the American craze for education." Nevertheless the writer insists that it is possible to have in large centres one theatre, at any rate, where real *plays* are presented and where actors *act*.

THE LADY'S REALM.

THE *Lady's Realm*, whose reputation for good illustrations is maintained, devotes its opening article to Lady Northcote, "the lady who won the heart of Australia," whom Mr. Deakin considered to have done more for the women of Australia than any one of her own sex or of the other sex. Lady Northcote, of course, recently left Australia, her husband's five years' term of office being over. Lord Northcote did an immense amount of travelling in the Commonwealth, and was usually accompanied by his wife. She also did all she could to encourage Australian industries, and her women's work exhibition, which included the work of women of all nations, was a great success.

An article upon "Anglicised Germany" describes the extent to which a section of Berlin society is said to be aping English ways and becoming Anglicised. English nurses, English governesses, English parlour-maids, English speech, English books, English furniture, English-cut clothes, English afternoon tea and English dinner, are all, we are assured, becoming the fashion. The last-named can be nothing but an improvement on the distasteful "Abendessen"; but to judge from what the writer says, the fashionable young German sometimes makes a consummate ass of himself in his efforts to ape English ways.

Another article, illustrated by portraits, deals with the four Hohenzollerns, the Kaiser's sisters, all of them long since married, and ranging in age from forty-eight to thirty-six. One is Crown Princess of Greece, the others have married German princes. Princess Charlotte, the eldest, is not unlike her brother. She speaks first and thinks afterwards, is very strong-willed and high-spirited, and does not, apparently, hesitate to laugh at brother William and his omniscience. For instance, when a piece of music composed by the Kaiser was performed at the Berlin Royal Opera House, she greatly embarrassed the Imperial Adjutant by inquiring who helped His Majesty "to put together that fearful song."

"The Lion-cub of the Cabinet" is Mr. H. W. Lucy's description of Mr. Winston Churchill, "the stone the Unionist Premier rejected," which "has become one of the chief corner-stones of a Liberal Cabinet." He comments chiefly on Mr. Churchill's traits of resemblance to his father, whose marvellous memory he inherits. If he reads a column of print four times over he can recite it without error.

Italian Tribute to Our Photography.

THE September and October numbers of *La Fotografia Artistica* are devoted to the Fine Arts Exhibition in Turin, giving photographic reproductions of the chief pictures. I notice that several of the fine photographic studies are by English photographers—one from Birmingham, one from Manchester, one from London—and that they are singled out for special admiration. The reproductions are all beautifully executed.

THE DUTCH REVIEWS.

AN account of School Savings Banks is given in *Vragen des Tijds*, the Arnhem district being chosen as an example. The children are encouraged, instead of spending all their halfpence in sweets, to deposit some of them in the bank, which is affiliated to the Communal Savings Bank. Deposits are made in various ways; in some instances the children purchase stamps, as in our own Post Office Bank, while in others the money is handed directly to the school-master. An annual allowance is made to each school as interest, and this sum is spent in books for the library, in an excursion, or otherwise. Nearly fifty per cent. of the scholars are depositors; the money can be withdrawn at any time, but the bulk of it is utilised to buy clothes or to help the boys when they wish to join a technical school.

The same review has another article dealing with banking and the rate of interest and discount. The rate is high in Holland, which is rather detrimental to trade. If a merchant has to pay an English manufacturer for goods or raw material, he really pays a heavier price than most persons suppose, for the rate of exchange is against him, and the cost of obtaining the draft is high. The credit enjoyed by England is in her favour. Another article discusses the office of War Minister in Holland, which the writer, an ex-War Minister, declares is disagreeable, thankless and difficult. The Dutch people pay far more attention to the navy than to the army, and the idea that the Queen should be the head of the military forces is not palatable.

Onze Eeuw devotes much space to an account of the Free Trade Congress held last August in London. The writer adds a postscript to his article, the Speech from the Throne having announced attempts at social reform and hinted that an increased import duty would probably be necessary to provide the money required for these reforms.

One of the most interesting contributions to the current *Elsevier* is that which sketches the history of the printing and publishing establishment of Elsevier. The middle of the seventeenth century saw the glory of the Elseviers, and the story is an entertaining one; there are pictures of the old bookshop and other places, with a reproduction of the block that may be called their trade mark, an illustration of the medal issued by the University of Leyden in honour of Daniel Elsevier, its printer, and so forth.

De Gids contains several good articles. Here, too, we have a warning about the necessity for paying more attention to the army, so that Holland may be ready to defend her independence. Do the Dutch fear that their independence is menaced by Germany, in view of the possibility that Queen Wilhelmina will leave no heir? Another contribution deals with the preservation of the Dutch language in South Africa, the need for such preservation, and its importance to Dutchmen generally. This is an exceedingly good number.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE first place in the Italian reviews this month must be given to General Luchino dal Verme's courteous but outspoken attack on Lord Cromer's "Modern Egypt," which appears in the *Nuova Antologia*. The general, who is himself well known in London, writes with authority, as he was entrusted by the Italian Government with important negotiations concerning the Eastern Soudan, both here and at Cairo. His complaint is that Lord Cromer begins by falsely accusing Italy of being "clamorous to satisfy her restless ambition" in Egypt, and then systematically ignores the very real services rendered to England by Italy, more especially in and around Kassala during the years 1894-97. Omissions, where Lord Cromer is concerned, cannot be put down to ignorance, and therefore can only be attributed to the ungenerous desire that England alone should have the credit of having destroyed the Mahdi.

Anna Celli describes efforts that she and others are making to secure trained nurses for hospitals in Italy, the great obstacle being the difficulty of securing suitable subjects. She admits that so far nuns are the best nurses, and that if banished from the hospitals, as some anti-clericals wish, there would be in most towns literally no one to take their places. Pius X., it may be added, has had organised in Rome a training school specially for nursing nuns.

The *Civiltà Cattolica* devotes a long article to the Eucharistic Congress, from the pen of Fr. Sydney Smith, S.J. The tone of the article represents the general feeling among English Catholics—that the Congress was so magnificent a success that even the disappointment of the procession can be borne with equanimity. Fr. Sydney Smith warns his Italian readers against building too great expectations on so splendid a religious demonstration. The forces of anti-Catholic bigotry are indeed dying down among us, but there still remain those of agnosticism and indifference, which are unhappily on the increase.

A particularly interesting account of the late M. Pobiedonostzeff, of his religious opinions, and more especially of his views on Church and State and his hatred of the Catholic Church, appears in the *Rivista Internazionale*.

Don Romolo Murri describes lengthily in the *Rassegna Contemporanea* the aims of the Lega Democratica Nazionale, a new league of young Italians whose first aim is to fight clericalism, and whose second is to promote really democratic reforms. A State Church, or even any sort of alliance between the Church and the governing authorities, has become magnified in Don Murri's brain into the greatest calamity that can befall a nation.

Emporium, in addition to a charming illustrated article on the Cistercian abbeys of Italy, contains a very fully illustrated account of the work of F. A. Steinen, the Swiss artist in black and white, who became one of the most vivid and successful delineators of Parisian popular life.

Topics of the Day in the Periodicals of the Month.

Under this head the reader will find a ready reference to the more important articles in the periodicals on the Topics of the Month.

HOME AFFAIRS, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL.

Agriculture, Land:

- Britain's Peasant Proprietors, by Rev. M. Draper, "Young Man," Nov.
- Agricultural Co-operation, by Home Counties, "Qrly. Rev., Oct.

Armies:

- The Army Question, by Lieut-Col. A. Pollock, "Fortnightly Rev., Nov.
- The Cavalry of the Territorial Army, by Earl of Cardigan, "Nineteenth Century," Nov.
- The French and German Manœuvres, by H. Hensman, "United Service Mag., Nov.

Ballooning, Aerial Navigation:

- The Problem of Aerial Navigation, by Major B. Baden-Powell, "Nineteenth Cent., Nov.
- Arrival of the Airship, "World's Work," Nov.
- Airships in War, by Col. F. N. Maude, "Contemp. Rev., Nov.

Children: Fifty Years of Child Legislation, by Rosa M. Barrett, "Progress," Oct.

Church of England:

- The Lambeth Conference, "Church Qrly," Oct.
- The Supply of Clergy, by Rev. G. E. Ffrench, "Nineteenth Cent., Nov.

Co-operative Movement:

- Agricultural Co-operation, by Home Counties, "Qrly. Rev., Oct.
- French Co-operative Provision Societies, by J. Cernesson, "Rev. des Deux Mondes," Oct. 15.

Education:

- The Government and Education, by C. A. Cripps, "National Rev., Nov.
- Liberal Policy and Religious Education, "Church Qrly," Oct.
- The Higher Education of Women, by Miss Wordsworth, "Church Qrly," Oct.

Electoral: Bribing the Electorate, by H. N. Dickinson, "World's Work," Nov.

Evolution:

- Darwinism v. Wallaceism, by Prof. A. A. Hubrecht, "Contemp. Rev., Nov.
- Transmission of Acquired Characters, by Prof. M. Hartog, "Contemp. Rev., Nov.

Finance:

- Necessity of a War Chest in England, by Sir R. Giffen, "Jrnal. Royal United Service Inst., Oct.
- Competition, by H. Holt, "Atlantic Monthly," Oct.
- Business Depression and the Popular Mind, by H. L. West, "Forum," Oct.
- Progress of Financial Recovery, by A. D. Noyes, "Forum," Oct.

Housing Problem:

- Employers and Housing, by E. Cheysson, "Réforme Sociale," Oct. 16.
- Need for New Cities, by H. Craske, "Economic Rev., Oct.
- Garden Cities, by H. A. Krose, "Stimmen aus Maria-Laach," Oct.

Ireland:

- Has England wronged Ireland? by Goldwin Smith, "Nineteenth Cent., Nov.

Journalism:

- Is an Honest Newspaper possible? by New York Editor, "Atlantic Monthly," Oct.

Labour Problems:

- The English Labour Movement, by W. Mailly, "Munsey," Nov.
- What Organised Labour wants, by S. Gompers, "McClure," Nov.
- The Empire and Labour, by T. C. North, "Westminster Rev., Nov.
- How Switzerland deals with Her Unemployed, by Edith Sellers, "Nineteenth Cent., Nov.
- Sweating and Wages Boards, by J. R. Macdonald, "Nineteenth Cent., Nov.

Law: Demoralisation of the Law, by Ignotus, "Westminster Rev., Nov.

Local and Municipal Government:

- Municipal Trade, by Major Darwin, "Qrly. Rev., Oct.
- The Fire Brigade of London, by S. J. G. Hoare, "Empire Rev., Nov.

Marriage Laws: Divorce Law Reform, by E. S. P. Haynes, "Westminster Rev., Nov.

Navies:

- Our Endangered Sea-Supremacy, "Qrly. Rev., Oct.
- England and Germany; On the Eve, by H. W. Wilson, "National Rev., Nov.
- The German Navy, by Commander Davin, "Questions Diplomatiques," Oct. 16.
- A Naval Understanding with the United States, by P. A. Hislam, "United Service Mag., Nov.
- Obstacles to (American) Naval Efficiency, by Rear-Adm. S. B. Luce, "North Amer. Rev., Oct.
- Armament of Great Ironclads, by P. Giteau, "Nouvelle Rev., Oct. 1.
- Defence of Harbours by Fortification, by R. F. Johnson, "Journal Royal United Service Inst., Oct.

Parliamentary (see also Electoral):

- Mr. Asquith, "Blackwood," Nov.
- The Future of Parliament, by H. Russell Smart, "Socialist Rev., Nov.
- Party Government, by C. B. Wheeler, "Westminster Rev., Nov.
- Unionist Policy, "National Rev., Nov.

Pauperism and the Poor Law:

- Suggestions for Poor Law Reform, by General Booth and Dr. J. B. Paton, "Progress," Oct.
- Poor Law Reform, by Canon Barnett, "Contemp. Rev., Nov.
- The Poor-Law Revolution, by A. E. Cave, "World's Work," Nov.

Population Questions:

- The Causes of French Depopulation, by L. March, "Réforme Sociale," Oct. 16.
- The Population of Belgium, by Prof. E. van Der Smisen, "Réforme Sociale," Oct. 1.

Railways:

- The American Railroad and Prosperity, by Katharine Coman, "Amer. Rev. of Revs., Nov.

Socialism, Sociology, Social Questions:

- Education and the Socialistic Movement, by J. B. Clark, "Atlantic Monthly," Oct.

- A National Fund for Efficient Democracy, by W. H. Allen, "Atlantic Mthly." Oct.
 The Alternative to Socialism, by A. H. Weller, "Westminster Rev." Nov.
 Conciliatory Socialism, by G. A. Paley, and Reply by H. G. Wells, "New Qrly." Oct.
 The Expert under Socialism, by H. H. Schioesser, "Socialist Rev." Nov.
 Socialism in Action in America, by John Martin, "Socialist Rev." Nov.
 Social Legislation in England, by Prof. W. J. Ashley, "Economic Rev." Oct.
 Vagrants, Beggars, Tramps, by John Cooke, "Qrly. Rev." Oct.
 Recommendations and Inquiries, by C. F. Rogers, "Economic Rev." Oct.
Telegraphy, Cables: Sixpenny Transatlantic Cables, by R. Belfort, "World's Work," Nov.
Temperance and the Liquor Traffic:
 Compensation and the Licensing Bill, "Qrly. Rev." Oct.
 Alcohol and the Individual, by H. S. Williams, "McClure," Oct.
Theatres and the Drama:
 Literature in Drama, by E. A. Baughan, "Fortnightly Rev." Nov.
 The Theatrical Crisis in England, by Arnold Bennett, "Mercure de France," Oct. 16.
 Plea for the Theatrical Manager, by L. F. Deland, "Atlantic Monthly," Oct.
Women:
 Militant Tactics and Woman Suffrage, by Mona Caird, "Westminster Rev." Nov.
 Votes for Women, by Hon. Mrs. Ivor Maxse, "National Rev." Nov.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN.

Peace Movement:

- The Peace Movement, by Ellen Key, "Nord und Süd," Oct.
 The Peace Mission of the Natural Sciences, by Sir Henry Roscoe, "Deutsche Rev." Oct.
 Danger Points around the Globe, by V. S. Yarros, "Chautauquan," Oct.
 War, by Goldwin Smith, "Canadian Mag." Oct.
Colonies, the Empire, etc:
 The Social Responsibilities of Empire, by Sir W. Chance, "Empire Rev." Nov.
 Current Tendencies of Imperial Unity, by E. M. Miller, "Empire Rev." Nov.

Africa:

- The Progress of Egypt, by J. M. Hubbard, "Atlantic Mthly." Oct.
 Morocco, by A. M. Low, "Forum," Oct.
 The South African Native Question, by R. Durand, "International," Oct.
 Impressions of South Africa, "Qrly. Rev." Oct.
 The Only Way in Rhodesia, by A. R. Colquhoun, "Fortnightly Rev." Nov.

- Australia:** The Financial Problem, "Colonial Office Journal," Oct.

Austria-Hungary (see also Balkan States):

- Austria and Hungary, by Graf Theodor Zichy, "Deutsche Rundschau," Oct.
 Hungarian Nationalities, by Hon. C. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, "National Rev." Nov.

- Balkan States** (see also Bosnian Provinces, Bulgaria, Roumania, and Macedonia (under Turkey)):
 The Eastern Question in Europe;
 Calchas on, "Fortnightly Rev." Nov.
 Dicey, Edw., on, "Empire Rev." Nov.
 Dillon, E. J., on, "Contemp. Rev." Nov.
 Gauvain, A., on, "Questions Diplomatiques," Oct. 16.
 Schimpel, M., on, "Sozialistische Monatshefte," Oct. 22.
 Men Who count in the Balkans, by E. A. Powell, "Amer. Rev. of Revs." Nov.
 The Military Situation, by Capt. C. B. Nerman, "Nineteenth Cent." Nov.
 The Berlin Congress, by Gabriel Hanotaux, "Rev. des Deux Mondes," Oct. 1.
 Austria and the Berlin Treaty, by Sir R. B. Harners-hasset, "Fortnightly Rev." Nov.
 The Secret Treaty of Reichstadt, by Diplomatcus, "Fortnightly Rev." Nov.

- Belgium:** The Elections of 1908, by C. Woeste, "Rev. Générale," Oct.

- Bolivia:** The President, by C. M. Pepper, "Amer. Rev. of Revs." Nov.

- Bosnian Provinces,** by Emil Reich, "Nineteenth Cent." Nov.

Bulgaria and Her Independence:

- Bérard, Victor, on, "Rev. de Paris," Oct. 15.
 Hans, A., on, "Grande Rev." Oct. 25.
 Massy, Col. P. H. H., on, "Nineteenth Cent." Nov.

China:

- What the American Fleet could do for China, by B. L. Putnam Weale, "North Amer. Rev." Oct.
 Chinese Education:
 Allen, Rev. R., on, "Cornhill," Nov.
 Kanda, T. M., on, "World's Work," Nov.
 The Woman Movement, by A. Maybon, "La Revue," Oct. 15.
 Chinese Emigration, "Grande Rev." Oct. 10.
 The Chinese Problem, by P. Rohrbach, "Preussische Jahrbücher," Oct.

Germany and Prussia:

- Public Finance:
 Leuthner, K., on, "Sozialistische Monatshefte," Oct. 8.
 Sydow, Minister, on, "Deutsche Rev." Oct.
 Income Tax in Prussia, by E. Bernstein, "International," Oct.
 The Agrarian Problem, by R. Calwer, "Sozialistische Monatshefte," Oct. 8.
 Police in Berlin, by A. Rudolovich, "Nouvelle Revue," Oct. 1.
 Germany and England:
 Lechnowsky, Ernst, on, "Deutsche Rev." Oct.
 White, Arnold, on, "Great Thoughts," Nov.
 Friendship between England and Germany: Symposium, "Friends' Qrly. Examiner," Oct.
 The German Peril, "Qrly. Rev." Oct.
 A Crisis and a Mural, by L. J. Maxse, "National Rev." Nov.

India:

- India under Crown Government, by J. Nisbet, "Nineteenth Cent." Nov.
 The New Nationalist Movement in India, by J. T. Sunderland, "Atlantic Mthly." Oct.

Hindu View of Reform, by Major A. G. Leonard, "Westminster Rev." Nov.

Indo-China, by Lieut.-Col. F. Bernard, "Rev. de Paris," Oct. 1.

Italy: Revolutionary Strikes, by A. Séché and J. Bertaut, "La Revue," Oct. 1.

Japan:
Japan's Strength in War, by Gen. Kuropatkin, "McClure," Oct.

The Japanese in the United States, "Questions Diplomatiques," Oct. 1.

Persia in Transition, "Blackwood," Nov.

Peru: The President, by C. M. Pepper, "Amer. Rev. of Revs," Nov.

Philippine Islands: The First Filipino Assembly, by C. S. Longbier, "North Amer. Rev," Nov.

Poland:
The Poles and the Ruthenians, by C. de Danilovic, "Grande Rev." Oct. 10.

Poland and Neo-Slavism, by Jeanne and Frederic Regamey, "Grande Rev." Oct. 25.

Socialism and Polish Nationality, by G. Caffrey, "Socialist Rev," Nov.

Roumania, by Alfred Stead, "Fortnightly Rev," Nov.

Russia:
A Hundred Years' Struggle for a Constitution, by M. Delines, "Bibliothèque Universelle," Oct.

Constitutional Russia, by R. de Chavagnes, "La Revue," Oct. 15.

Spain To-day, "Blackwood," Nov.

Turkey:
The New Turkey, etc.:
Beesly, Prof. E. S., on, "Positivist Rev," Nov.
Blocq, L. J., on, "Nouvelle Rev," Oct. 1.
Inayat Ullah Khan on, "Empire Rev," Nov.
Lloyd, G., on, "National Rev," Nov.
Marchand, H., on, "Questions Diplomatiques," Oct. 16.

Rakovski, C., on, "International," Oct.

Tallichet, E., on, "Bibliothèque Universelle," Oct.

Vambéry, Prof. A., on, "Nineteenth Cent," Nov.

Constitution in North Albania, by M. Edith Durham, "Contemp. Rev," Nov.

Macedonia, by C. M. Lloyd, "Socialist Rev," Nov.

The Bagdad Railway, by E. Pears, "Contemp. Rev," Nov.

The Sultan, by N. C. Adossides, "Amer. Mag," Nov.

United States:

The Presidential Election:

Brooks, Sydney, on, "Fortnightly Rev," Nov.

McLean, Prof., on, "Qrly. Rev," Oct.

The Sherman Law:

Andrews, E. L., on, "North Amer. Rev," Oct.

Hendrick, B. J., on, "McClure," Oct.

Government by Public Opinion, by C. J. Bonaparte, "Forum," Oct.

The Speaker and His Powers, by H. Taylor, "North Amer. Rev," Oct.

Congressional Salary Legislation, by H. B. Fuller, "North Amer. Rev," Oct.

The Race Problem, by A. H. Stone, "International," Oct.

Uruguay and France, by E. Payen, "Questions Diplomatiques," Oct. 1.

Venezuela and Holland, by C. G. de Haseth-Cz, "Questions Diplomatiques," Oct. 1.

The Publishers and Paternoster Row.

SINCE Mr. Fisher Unwin has moved to the Adelphi, Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton to Warwick Square, and Messrs. Chambers to Soho Square, will Paternoster Row some day be deserted by the publishers? Mr. Milne is minded to ask in the October *Book Monthly*. Like the tide of humanity, the book trade seems to flow westward, nevertheless Paternoster Row has occupied a great place in the world, and has sent forth enough wit and wisdom to determine in a great measure the destiny of the world. The first Thomas Longman was working there in 1724, nearly two hundred years ago. The Longmans are in fact the incontestable fathers of the Row, and since they took over the Rivington business they have a double association with the street. In Paternoster Row was the Chapter House Tavern, where Charlotte and Anne Brontë stayed when they paid their first visit to London. In the latter part of the eighteenth century this hostelry was almost the exchange house of the book trade, the place where publishers would meet booksellers and arrange to supply their wants.

President Roosevelt's Table-talk.

ONE can imagine a book which would be well worth half a million dollars to any publisher who could get hold of the necessary material for it. This would be a volume containing Mr. Roosevelt's table-talk—or some of it—since he first came to the Presidency. For frank indiscretion, absolute bluntness, and the most irreverent pungency of phrasing, this table-talk of Mr. Roosevelt's is extraordinarily interesting. No matter who happens to be his guest, the President always speaks without the slightest reserve, giving his actual opinions of senators, representatives, public men in general, ambassadors, and even foreign potentates in such a way as to make one's head swim with astonishment.—MR. PAGE, in the *Forum*.

Penance Indeed!

WRITING of the lack of interest in Church work often shown by "the clever well-educated girl," Mrs. Creighton says: "The women whom she sees concerned in [Church matters] are not those who strike her as being the most interesting, neither do the sermons she generally hears inspire her with much respect for the intellect of the ordinary clergy. They do not seem to her to be in touch with the real life about which she cares." This remark . . . makes me fear, too, that a friend of mine may have spoken more truly than he intended when by a slip of the tongue he asked me, "Will you come and help my people to do penance by preaching to them one Wednesday evening in Lent?" Alas, it is likely that I have often made people to do penance, and not only in Lent!—REV. G. E. FRENCH, in the *Nineteenth Century*.

THE CINEMATOGRAPH OF A CENTURY.

AT the Alhambra Music Hall, last month, crowded houses have watched with eager interest the cinematographic story of "The Burglar, the Bank, and the Bulldog." It was a story in pictures of the way in which a burglar robbed a bank, and was detected, pursued, and, after a long series of exciting adventures, captured by a heroic bulldog, the protector of the bank. The interest of the story was centred in the constant reappearance of the dog on the trail of the burglar. No artifice could throw him off the scent. Whether the burglar climbed over housetops, dived down chimneys, mounted ladders, scrambled up trees, dashed through water, or jumped on trams, always after a second or two's interval the indomitable dog was after him. He wrenched the stolen gold from the burglar's hand, raced back with it to the bank, and then was off once more, with the constable at his heels, to track the burglar down. The story closed with a representation of a larger than life portrait of the canine hero, which was hailed with a round of cheers.

When I turned over the 1,400 closely printed pages of the *Daily Chronicle* edition of Morley's "Life of Gladstone" they brought back to me by an odd association of ideas the cinematograph at the Alhambra. The book is the Cinematograph of a Century, a series of vivid living pictures of the history of our times, and in every picture always the same heroic figure in a state of intense activity, breathlessly pursuing through all difficulties and across all obstacles the enemies of the people. And as you close the book there stands before you the heroic figure of the greatest statesman of the Victorian era, an inspiration and a memory for all future time.

I congratulate the *Daily Chronicle* upon the courage and faith which have led them to confer this great boon upon the nation. Five years ago this classic biography could only be purchased by those who could afford a couple of guineas for the three-volume edition issued by Messrs. Macmillan. Of all the millions who time and again had voted for Mr. Gladstone, only 30,000 had the means which enabled them to buy the book—30,000 out of a population of 40,000,000! To-day the "Life of Gladstone," full, perfect and complete, want-

nothing—the same biography which five years ago cost 42s.—is offered for less than an eighth of that sum. Not one of the 780,000 words of the original edition is omitted. The type is smaller, the paper thinner. It is bound in two volumes instead of three. But the type is clear, the paper good, and each of the two volumes is much handier to read than the three portly tomes in which the book was originally issued. The production of such a masterpiece at such a figure is a memorable achievement in the annals of the democratising of literature.

If 30,000 persons could be found to spend 42s. in buying the first edition, a quarter of a million purchasers should be forthcoming to buy the 5s. edition. Such enterprise as the *Daily Chronicle's* deserves public recognition and adequate reward. If we remember the hundreds of thousands of survivors who shared in the later triumphs of Mr. Gladstone, all of whom may claim truthfully that this book is the story of their battles as well as of their leader's, an estimate of a quarter of a million sale does not seem excessive. Christmas is coming on. What more valuable, what more interesting Christmas present could be made to any of our Liberal friends than these two volumes? There are two classes of men, every one of whom ought to have this book as a gift or otherwise. The first are those who helped Mr. Gladstone to win the General Elections of 1868, 1880, 1886, and 1892. To each of these this Life is what the Life of Napoleon was to the veterans of his Grand Army. The second are the young men and women who are coming into political life—say from seventeen to twenty-one years of age. Here they will find a golden key with which to unlock the treasure-house of the history of the times of their fathers and their grandfathers, in which they may find much to stimulate, to interest, and to inspire.

If secretaries of Liberal clubs, if ministers of Free Churches, and others who are in positions in which they can influence the choice of books by the electors of the future, wish to render a lasting service to the coming generation they will do well to promote by all the means in their power the circulation and the perusal of this book. For the choice of books is often as fateful in its effect on human character as the choice of companions. And no one who has Morley's "Gladstone" on his bookshelves need ever find himself without pleasant converse with the mighty dead.

I wonder whether, as we all want to get the book

* "The Life of William Ewart Gladstone," by Lord Morley. *Liberty's* Popular Edition, published by the proprietors of the *Daily Chronicle*. (Two vols. With portraits. Pp. 771 and 726. 5s.)

read as well as bought, it might not be possible to apply the much-abused principle of the Limerick competitions to secure this end. To every one of our readers who will send in half-a-crown, plus the price of the Gladstone Life—that is to say, 7s. 6d. instead of 5s.—there might be secured a right to compete for prizes offered for the best examination-paper on the contents of the Gladstone Life. The amount of the prizes would depend upon the number of purchasers accepting this offer. If there are 1,000, there would be £125 given away in prizes; if there are 10,000, the prize-money would be £1,250.

The proposal is novel, but if it were to stimulate 100 or 1,000 or 10,000 readers to read carefully this admirable epitome of the history of the Victorian era, it would confer upon them a far greater boon than the total value of the prize money, be it large or small.

Every one entering for the competition would be credited with 2s. 6d., to be pooled for the Prize Fund.

The questions to be answered by the competitors could be published in the *Daily Chronicle*, and six months be allowed for reading the Life and filling in the answers. If there were not an adequate response to this offer, the extra 2s. 6d. could be returned.

Why should I take such an interest in pushing the sale of this book? Because I have long felt that few things are more urgently needed for the progress and well-being of our people than a revival of a taste for serious reading. You cannot build up a great nation or maintain a great Empire upon the intellectual products of a constant course of *Comic Cuts*, sporting news, or sixpenny novels. Here in Morley's "Life of Gladstone" is a great book about a great man by a great master of English prose. If every tenth elector in Great Britain could be induced to read these two volumes from cover to cover in the next six months the foundations of the Empire would be materially strengthened. In a Democratic State everything depends upon the intelligence and the conscientiousness of the people. And no one can be brought face to face with the heroic figure of Mr. Gladstone, from the beginning to the end of his glorious career, without having his conscience stirred and his mental capacity increased.

I have called this book the Cinematograph of a Century. The phrase is just, and I hope it will stick

in the memory. For its chapters are living pictures of a time crowded with exciting episodes, filled with the figures of illustrious actors in the great world-drama, and they pass before our eyes with something of the breathless rush and unresting haste of the cinematograph. A single page reveals the vicissitudes of a session, a short chapter unfolds the romance of a great war, the excitement of a great political campaign. Queens and Emperors, statesmen and ecclesiastics, agitators and revolutionists, generals and admirals, all crowd the storied canvas. The whole panorama thrills with the heart-throbs of one of the greatest of modern statesmen labouring for the emancipation and elevation of the people.

I began this notice with a homely illustration borrowed from a music-hall. I will close it with a nobler comparison better fitting the greatness of my theme. Few passages in Scott's poetry are more familiar than the lines in "The Lady of the Lake" which describe how, on the whistle of Roderick Dhu, the silent and apparently solitary glen became alive with armed men. When from crag to crag the signal flew:—

Instant, through copse and heath, arose
Bonnets and spears and bended bows;
From shingles grey their lances start,
The bracken bush sends forth the dart,
The rushes and the willow-wand
Are bristling into axe and brand,
And every tuft of broom gives life
To plaided warrior armed for strife.
That whistle garrisoned the glen
At once with full five hundred men.

With far more than twice five hundred men the silent halls and passages of English history are suddenly peopled by Lord Morley's magic word. What seems now a vast expanse of forgotten years, meaningless and still, is transformed as we read his spirited pages into a spacious arena in which the noblest and the best of the heroic figures of the Victorian age live and breathe and combat before our eyes. We see, we hear, we understand.

And the *Daily Chronicle* has given the million the opportunity to enter in and gaze their fill at the lowest price ever charged for admission to the stadium of history. Will the million or quarter of a million avail themselves of the opportunity?

This month will show.

W. T. STEAD.

THE REVIEW'S BOOKSHOP.

OCTOBER always piles the reviewer's table high with new books. This year the glut is so great that it is impossible to do more than briefly notice the more important publications, dismissing the others merely with a passing mention.

THE LIFE OF JAMES MCNEILL WHISTLER.

The first place among the books of the month belongs beyond all dispute to the magnificent volumes which Mr. Heinemann has produced as a tribute to the memory of Whistler (Two vols. Illustrated. 36s.). Mr. and Mrs. Pennell have written this biography, and everyone who knew Whistler seems to have co-operated with them in order to make this "Life" worthy of its subject. They have succeeded to a marvel. Even the fastidious genius whose history it tells would find nothing to criticise in the matter or in the manner in which the authors, publisher and engravers have discharged their labour of love. All the famous pictures of Whistler are reproduced here with multitudinous studies, sketches and portraits. Merely as a gallery of Whistler's masterpieces *in petto* the book would be worth its price. But the biography as a life-story of a man of genius and extraordinary originality does not need the illustrations to secure its popularity. It will take its place among the great biographies of our literature. Although Whistler's letters have been withheld from publication, there are such abundant stores of illuminating anecdote, such subtle and sympathetic analyses, such a flood of interesting reminiscences, that we hardly note the absence of correspondence. I heartily congratulate both authors and publisher upon having produced a work that will be one of the literary glories of our time.

THE PEOPLE OF THE POLAR NORTH.

If Whistler's Life takes the first place among the biographies of the year, Mr. Knud Rasmussen's *People of the Polar North* (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co. Illustrated. 21s.) is not less pre-eminent among the books of travel. Mr. G. Herring has compiled this book from the Danish originals, and it is copiously illustrated in colour and in black and white by Count Harald Moltke. It is a wonderful book, which introduces us to the homes and to the souls of the Pagan Eskimos in the North of Greenland. For it is more than a travel book. It is full of the folk-lore, the legends, the fireside tales of a race that is dying out, and that soon will be extinct. What life it is that Mr. Rasmussen reveals in his fascinating pages! These outlandish folk, who know no God, but who fear the Evil One, whose only priests are magicians, are nevertheless intensely human. Far away in their snowy wilderness they are strangely like the rest of us who are not marooned in the Polar regions. Only in one respect do they differ radically from natives of sunnier climes. Husbands have an absolute right to

change wives when they choose, the wife having no voice in the matter. "A man once told me," said Mr. Rasmussen, "that he only beat his wife when she would not receive other men. She would have nothing to do with any but him—and that was her only failing."

THE QUEEN'S LETTERS BY THE KING'S COMMAND. 6s.

The Queen's Letters from 1837 to 1861, edited by Mr. A. C. Benson and Lord Escher, were published by Mr. Murray at £3 3s. The sale was necessarily limited. Rumour says not more than 3,000 copies were disposed of. This was due to two facts: (1) the price and (2) the absence of any letters of a later date than 1861. To secure circulation the King commanded the issue of the three volumes complete at 2s. a volume. For six shillings, therefore, anyone can obtain a book which before this month cost £3 3s. The type is clear and the print good. But it will never be a popular book, even at a popular price. As an admirably indexed magazine of material for history it is invaluable. But it will always be *caviare* to the man in the street.

THE EARLY DAYS OF THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND HOUSE.

The Journal of Elizabeth, Lady Holland (Longmans, Green and Co. Two vols. Illustrated. 21s.), is a human document of no small historical importance. Lady Holland in her later days was the autocrat of Holland House. A great Whig lady who made her house the greatest literary and political social centre of the first half of last century is here revealed in the making. Her temper seems to have been ready made from her birth. A young wife of fifteen who could send every day to ask at her husband's aunt's house "if the old hag was dead yet" had probably in her from the cradle that temperament which made her tongue a cruel sceptre in after life. A loveless marriage of convenience with a man more than double her age resulted in divorce, after which she married the correspondent, who gave her the career for which she aspired. Her journal is a record of travel in Europe after the outbreak of the Revolution, and a lively and piquant chronicle of the doings and sayings of London Society ending the year before Waterloo. She did not die till 1845.

LORD NORTHBROOK.

Mr. Bernard Mallet has written and Messrs. Longmans have published a clear, straightforward narrative of the public life of that very honest and capable administrator, the late Lord Northbrook. Lord Northbrook's career took him to India and to Egypt. He was First Lord of the Admiralty when the rebuilding of the Navy was begun, and he was a leading member of the Cabinet who sent Gordon to Khartoum. It is difficult to read without a shudder what Mr. Mallet prints concerning the state of the Navy when Lord Beaconsfield was turned

out of office. There was no reason why Lord Northbrook should have resented what Mr. Mallet calls "Mr. Stead's Agitation" at the time I published "The Truth about the Navy." He ought to have been grateful for an agitation that enabled him to put the Navy on a proper footing. As to Gordon, Lord Northbrook repented having sent him out, but he does not appear to have repented his refusal to allow Gordon to have the free hand without which it was madness to have despatched him on that forlorn hope.

COROT AND HIS FRIENDS.

Methuen and Co. have done well to bring out Everard Meynell's charming sketch of Corot (ros. 6d. With 29 illustrations). The frontispiece gives a very pleasant impression of the genial artist, and the book confirms and deepens the impression of his portrait. It is a book that is soon read: it is full of life from beginning to end. "I must go, I know," said Corot when dying, "but I do not want to believe it. . . . I hope with all my heart there will be painting in heaven." As he neared the other world some glimpses of its glories appear to have been vouchsafed him. Three weeks before his death he said, "You have no idea of the things I could paint now. I see what I have never seen before . . . Ah! if I could show you these immense horizons."

IAN MACIAREN.

Dr. Robertson Nicoll has written and Hodder and Stoughton have published a very interesting *Life of the Rev. James Watson of Liverpool*, better known as Ian MacIaren, the author of "The Bonnie Brier Bush." It is good to learn that Dr. Watson was properly indignant with people who are indifferent or sceptical, like his biographer, on the subject of spiritualism. But it is not so pleasant to be reminded that at the great moral crisis of 1899 Dr. Watson was one of the Moloch priests who did so much to discredit the Christian Church during the Boer War. By-the-bye, does Dr. Nicoll think it quite ethical in printing an account of the Boer ultimatum to suppress the fact that it contained a last despairing appeal for a settlement of the dispute by arbitration? Nevertheless, the book gives a pleasant picture of a genial and gifted minister, and story-teller which will find many readers.

OSCAR WILDE'S "REVIEWS" AND "MISCELLANIES."

Mr. Robert Ross, in his preface to the *Reviews*, by Oscar Wilde, which with infinite trouble he has identified and collected, tells us that he has included everything that could be identified as genuine. This volume (and the *Miscellanies*) will prove of unusual interest. The "Reviews" are certainly the more interesting, since they show not only what uniformly melodious, limpidly clear prose Wilde could write—prose often so perfect that it would be worth reading purely for its own sake—but they also must enhance his reputation as a critic. Many of these reviews were written twenty-five or thirty years

ago; and it is therefore possible to see how just and true, on the whole, were Wilde's literary judgments. But what he would feel now, could he be set before a great many contemporary books, can hardly be imagined. All the faults at which he girded, and girded justly, twenty-five years or so ago have grown apace, like ill weeds. In the "Miscellanies" the style which is often associated with Wilde is much more apparent than in the "Reviews." If only to prove how few writers ever attain Wilde's mastery of English, Mr. Ross did well to disinter them.

MR. SHORTER'S LIFE OF THE BRONTES.

Mr. Shorter has taken such pains with his *The Brontës—Life and Letters* that it is difficult not to believe it will be looked upon in future as the standard Brontë biography, though, doubtless, after a time it will be possible to say a little more than can now be said as to certain people and, perhaps, certain episodes. It is based, as it were, upon Mrs. Gaskell's *Life*, but immensely amplified by additional letters and by items of information garnered here and there from people who at one time or another had some connection with the Brontë family. Here a little, there a little, has been found, to make up the final edition (I suppose) of Mr. Shorter's book. Though not entirely a new book, it is certainly one of the most important and interesting literary biographies of this publishing season. Mr. Shorter has included in his appendix many documents (such, for instance, as an essay by Mrs. Brontë) which are of no value in themselves, but do throw light upon the people most intimately connected with Charlotte Brontë. Mr. Shorter does not waver in his opinion that hers was one of the saddest lives recorded in the history of English literature, and those who read his book will perforce agree with him. (Two vols. 465 and 462 pp., with frontispieces and full index. Hodder. 24s. net).

THE GIRLHOOD OF AN UNHAPPY QUEEN.

Miss Jane Stoddart's *The Girlhood of Mary Queen of Scots* belongs to history rather than to biography, but is a careful study of the life of Mary from the age of six to that of nineteen, while with the Guises at the Court of Henry II. and Catherine de Medici, and afterwards when married to the unfortunate Dauphin Francis, and during the early part of her girl-widowhood. The style is interesting; immense pains have clearly been taken to verify facts; but Miss Stoddart is a little sententious occasionally, and for masterly grasp of the period and presentment of facts her work does not compare altogether well with that, for instance, of Miss Sichel. The comparison is fair, because both writers have taken the same period of French history, and both have dealt much with the same characters. Nevertheless, it is a book likely to be popular (Hodder. 454 pp. 12s. net).

BOOKS FOR MUSICAL PEOPLE.

England is justly proud of her Church music. All who are interested in the subject will therefore be

grateful to Mr. John S. Bumpus for his *History of English Cathedral Music*. His work covers some three and a half centuries—1549–1889—but when he reaches the latter part of the nineteenth century space compels him to confine his remarks to five composers whom he has selected as typical representatives from the great number of masters of the period—Thomas Attwood Walmisley, Samuel Sebastian Wesley, Henry Smart, John Goss, and Frederick A. Gore Ouseley. (Laurie. 2 vols., each 6s. net). From Messrs. Novello we have the "New Cathedral Psalter," an edition of the Psalms pointed for chanting (2s. 6d. and 1s.).

BEETHOVEN THE MAN.

Though the Beethoven literature is already enormous there are still very few original books in English devoted to Beethoven and his music. The object of Mrs. Alice M. Diehl's biography is to tell "how Beethoven's ordinary human life, with its abnormal trials and temptations, aided or hindered the development of his genius," and it is no part of her scheme to discuss Beethoven's works from a technical point of view. Surely nothing could be more pathetically unique than the composer, whose life was a slow martyrdom, defying fate and imagining and penning his grandest works when the one sense absolutely necessary to a musician was dead, beyond hope of cure. Mrs. Diehl repeats the story of the beginning of the trouble as it is said to have been told by Beethoven himself to Charles Neate, and believed and quoted by Thayer in his great biography. In a rage with a capricious tenor, Beethoven suddenly sprang up and flung himself on the floor, falling on his hands. When he got up he found that he was deaf, and from that moment he remained so. That was in 1801 or earlier. The trouble continued to get worse, till finally he became stone deaf. For the last five years of his life conversation with him was carried on by writing. He died in 1827. (Hodder and Stoughton. 376 pp. 10s. 6d. net.)

MEMORIES OF A SCIENTIFIC CAREER.

A very interesting, modestly told autobiography is Dr. Francis Galton's *Memories of My Life*, a long life now, and one in which delicate health was apt to be a handicap, but in which an immense amount was accomplished—much travel and exploration in Egypt, the Soudan, South-west and other parts of Africa (in days when African travel was much more difficult than now), and much writing and publication of the results of prolonged scientific studies. His work is not very anecdotal; there are few purely personal statements, and nothing egotistic. Once, and once only in his life—this is one of his few personal confessions—has he felt the influence of personal ascendancy in a high degree, and then it was Garibaldi who made him feel it. "The simplicity, goodness, and nobility impressed on every lineament of Garibaldi's face and person quite overcame me." (Methuen, 323 pp. Index and illustrations. 10s. 6d. net.)

"THE LIGHT OF ASIA" IN A NEW SETTING.

Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co. have published at 15s. net a very attractive new edition of Sir Edwin Arnold's *Light of Asia*. When, in 1879, Sir Edwin published his exquisite poem depicting the life and character and indicating the philosophy of the founder of Buddhism, little was known in Europe of the great faith of Asia, which had nevertheless been in existence for twenty-four centuries. The author closed his preface with the expression of a wish that the time might come when this book would "preserve the memory of one who loved India and the Indian people." Sir Edwin Arnold has since passed away, but his wish is likely to be fulfilled, and no more beautiful edition of his poem could be desired by his admirers. Paper, print, and binding are artistic, and Mabel Eardley-Wilmot's thirty-two photographs of Indian scenery are entirely in harmony with the subject.

A STANDARD CYCLOPÆDIA OF MODERN AGRICULTURE.

The latest addition to the publications of the Gresham Publishing Company should command a ready sale. With the newer methods available, agriculture should no longer be cramped by the obsolete practice of a century ago, and this encyclopædia will play an important part in the necessary work of enlightenment. The volumes are to be issued quarterly. Vols. I. and II. are ready. Each consists of 240 pages, strongly bound and profusely illustrated. It would hardly be possible to suggest a stronger list of contributors, representing as they do the best and latest information on all matters directly or indirectly concerned with agriculture and its many interests. When one compares this venture with the old-time books of reference, one has almost to imagine a new dimension to appreciate the wide gulf fixed between the new and the old. More especially is this true of the treatment of stock, which in these volumes receives exhaustive attention. The work, which will be completed in twelve volumes at 8s. each, should find a place on the bookshelves of every farmer who is concerned to understand his own profession.

HOLIDAYS IN NORWAY AND SPAIN.

Mrs. Aubrey Le Blond's *Mountaineering in the Land of the Midnight Sun* (Unwin. 302 pp. 10s. 6d. net. Many illustrations) has been looked forward to for some time by climbers, and from the practical point of view they will not be disappointed. It is a very useful book, which will tell them exactly what they want to know, what has been climbed in Norwegian Lapland, how to climb there, and what are the chief dangers to avoid, falling stones being much the worst. Mrs. Le Blond has spent several seasons climbing in Lapland, which she especially recommends to those able to climb without guides, but perhaps not equal to tackling the most difficult Alpine peaks guideless. Once in Lapland, mountaineering is not at all expensive. The illustrations are charming and excellent;

but the letterpress might sometimes have been more carefully revised.

Mr. Charles Marriott's *Spanish Holiday* has the charm of freshness, and gives the impression, moreover, of being written by someone who thoroughly enjoyed every experience; he recounts even, from the humorous point of view, the frequent fleecings he was subjected to. It is only Northern Spain that he deals with, and he does not go off fairly well-beaten tracks. Moreover, he seems to be a very inexperienced traveller, and he and his friend contrived to get into a surprising number of small scrapes. It is mostly the Basque provinces with which he deals—San Sebastian, Bilbao, Vicente, Vittoria, Burgos, Madrid, and Toledo were all visited. Mr. Marriott has some of the qualities that go to make the travel-book writer who does not bore—which is saying much. He is always fresh and lively. (Index. 321 pp. Methuen. 7s. 6d. net).

SOME PSYCHICAL BOOKS.

Man and the Universe, by Sir Oliver Lodge (Methuen. 7s. 6d.), is described on the title-page as a study of the influence of the advance in scientific knowledge upon our understanding of Christianity. There is much material for careful thinking and much preaching, intelligent or otherwise, in this treatise on theology by a scientist who writes on the Atonement, Sin, Suffering, and Wrath, and the material and divine element of Christianity. But I confine myself to calling attention to the chapter on "The Permanence of Personality," with its discourse on the importance of psychic phenomena both to science and religion. There is a specially helpful illustration that compares the physical consciousness to the submerged hull of a ship propelled in a blind manner through space which has no cognisance of anything on board, and is only conscious of its destination by bumping against the dock wall. The fact that our physical consciousness is a mere fragment of the totality of our being has seldom been more effectively suggested.

New Light on Immortality, by E. E. Fournier D'Albe (Longmans. 6s.), is an interesting survey of psychical phenomena by one who believes that the human soul can be proved to weigh as much as ten postage stamps. The constituent particles of the soul body he calls psychomeres. At death the psychomeres are withdrawn from the material carcase, carrying with them memories and faculties and retaining for a time the human shape. But ultimately he thinks they will assume something like the shape of a fish.

THE SCIENCE OF MORALS.

Professor Sadler's valuable introduction to the two volumes on *Moral Instruction and Training in Schools* (Longmans and Co.) summarises in brief space and intelligible form the conclusions drawn by the Executive Committee that last year instituted an international inquiry into this most important subject. The two volumes contain a collection of valuable papers embodying the results of the examination of various

systems now in operation at home and abroad. Professor Sadler says the Committee agree (1) that the personality of the teacher is the most important thing; (2) that next in importance is the corporate life of the school. (3) After these two comes the curriculum. Literature is held to have the greatest influence in forming character after the study of the Bible. Finally, they recommend that in all public elementary schools at least one lesson a week should be devoted to instruction in the principles of personal, social, and civic duty. Teachers need to be better equipped for guiding conduct and imparting faith in a moral ideal. The Report, although scrupulously fair, is on the whole dead against the exclusion of religion from the public school.

Another book of a very different nature, but one which deals with the teaching of morals, is M. Pierre Laffitte's *Positive System of Morals* (Watts and Co. 7s. 6d.). It is translated by Mr. J. Carey Hall, Consul-General at Yokohama. It claims to contain the first survey from a positive point of view of the whole field of moral science. M. Laffitte maintains that "the methodical study of moral science by adequately trained intellects is now the main requisite for the systematic improvement of moral practice."

TWO POSTHUMOUS BOOKS.

Helianthus is the title of Ouida's last novel (Macmillan. 6s.). It is unfinished, but it will be read by many who from their youth up have been devoted to this gifted but unfortunate writer, who has died leaving no successor. "Helianthus" reads sometimes like a travesty of recent Italian history. Corvus suggests Crispi, and there is more than a suggestion that in this last work Ouida is hurling her final malediction against the Italian régime, which she so cordially detested.

Mrs. Cunningham Graham's short stories, fragrant with the writer's vivid personality, have been collected by her husband, and published under the title, *The Christ of Toro and Other Stories* (Eveleigh Nash. 6s.). They include reminiscences of travel in Mexico, when Mrs. Graham was a girl of twenty, and two translations from the Spanish author Becquer. Mrs. Graham's delicate, poetic imagination, illumined with the sun of Spain, inspires these short stories, which are instinct with the mysticism of her temperament, which was at home in the miracle-world of the saints to which she by nature belonged.

WORKING MEN'S LIVES.

Reminiscences of a Stonemason, by a Working Man, published by John Murray (6s.), is a notable book, being "a true and faithful description of the everyday life of an everyday working man." The author disclaims literary pretensions, but he writes admirably. We follow him with sympathetic interest from school to school until he becomes a labourer, then a journeyman, and finally a fully qualified stonemason. It is a pleasant healthy story of real life, and we are glad to know at the close that the author is still alive.

Australasian Press Association's Convention.

By "Q."

Beneath the rule of man entirely great,
The pen is mightier than the sword.

An event of more than usual importance to pressmen—and therefore to the public who are becoming daily more dependent on the newspapers for their very opinions—occurred in Melbourne early in November, in the shape of the second annual conference of the Australasian Press Association. Perhaps the Association's title is one that may tend to mislead somewhat, since it is really the federal organisation of the various Country Press Associations and Press Co-operative Companies of Australia and New Zealand, as distinct from the metropolitan press as represented in the various daily papers, weekly journals, and monthly magazines published in the capital cities of the same territories, but does not embrace the two. Still, the fact that the twenty delegates who assembled were the personification of upwards of one thousand provincial journals, many of which are daily organs, and none of them publishing less than once a week—public vehicles of information representing every phase of public, political or religious opinion in every part of this great continent, and the sister progressive islands of the Pacific—makes the gathering sufficiently important and qualified to express opinions worthy of the most profound respect from all wishing to read the trend of the times through the spectacles of those who hold the high position of leaders of public thought—and therefore guardians of the country's destiny.

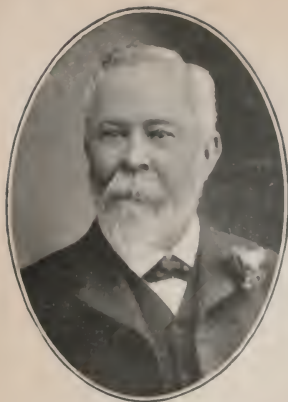
It is pleasing, therefore, to note that the decisions arrived at were worthy of the best traditions of those who aspire to lead—rose above "shop" or State, to the highest flight of patriotism as represented in their attempt to knit the Empire into closer union in thought and deeds.

At the first conference of this Association, held in Sydney last year, and to which reference was made at the time in these columns, the delegates considered in all its aspects the possibilities of launching an independent press cable service for the country press of Australasia. In this discussion they were not prompted by selfishness, but self preservation. Sad to have to admit it, while the daily press of Australia and New Zealand is perhaps the cleanest, the most progressive, and perhaps independent in the whole Anglo-Saxon world—that is, in accordance with their opportunities—yet they all subscribe to one cable service. It is hard to conceive that one or two pressmen in London working in the home office of one of the Melbourne dailies sends every cablegram—about 700 words per day—that appears in every paper in this sunny

land, and that all receiving those cables are bound by a bond not to accept press cables from any other source, not even their own representatives in England, while under contract to the syndicate; and yet that is what the Australian public have to endure. Since all the metropolitan daily papers in Australia and New Zealand were thus bound up for varying periods, the country press could not look to that quarter for any help to secure for this country the extra information, the two sides of every question, which it has so long and so patiently waited for. It was then announced that as a result of the joining up of forces of the various State Press Associations, the formidable task of establishing this alternate service would be consummated as the financial side of the scheme could be negotiated. For this the country is still waiting. This year's conference turned its attention to the Imperial—the higher—side of this important question. The first motion carried was:—

"That inasmuch as the existing high cable rates prejudice Imperial unity, retard the development of commerce, and limit general intercourse of the people of the empire, this conference proposes that the existing cable service be extended in the following directions:—1. By the completion of the all-red route round the world, to link up every portion of the empire. 2. By the reduction of the press transmitting charges to one penny per word."

To thoroughly appreciate this decision, it must be remembered that the Pacific or "All-Red" cable from Australia to Canada, and in which the Commonwealth is the largest shareholder, conjointly with Great Britain, Canada, and New Zealand, only spans about one-third of the journey to England, the other two-thirds being in the hands of syndicates, the desire for gain of which are best illustrated by the fact that while they own thirteen cables across the Atlantic, only three are allowed to be used, and the profit from the trio pooled over the other ten. Conference desired that this two-thirds should be spanned and used solely for the public—the Empire's—gain, and not for profit as at present. The motion embraced more; it urged not in Australia-Canada-Britain cable, but the extension of that "thin red line of kinship" right round the world, joining up the British possessions in the Indian and other Southern oceans, and giving Australians an alternate speaking route at every crisis. The next point is to ask that those facilities for speedy communication be placed within the reach of all.



OFFICERS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION FOR 1908-9.

(1) Mr. T. Temesley (*Richmond River Times*, Ballina, N.S.W.), First President of the A.P.A. and Chairman of the recent Conference. (2) Mr. R. A. Overend (*Gippsland Times*, Sale, Vic.), new President of the A.P.A. (3) Mr. T. M. Shakespeare, Hon. Secretary A.P.A. (4) Mr. S. W. Brooks (*Morston Mail*, Brisbane, Qld.), Vice-President A.P.A. (5) Mr. H. A. Linke (*Windsor Mercury*, Sale, Vic.), Vice-President A.P.A. (6) Mr. Robert McMillan (*Stock and Station Journal*, Sydney, N.S.W.), Executive Officer A.P.A. (7) Mr. P. J. Grogan (*Tass Tribune*, N.S.W.), Executive Officer A.P.A. (8) Mr. A. Asher (*Richmond Guardian*, Vic.), Executive Officer A.P.A.

The position was neatly stated by the mover. "We have allowed the commercial instincts of the race," said Mr. McMillan, "to triumph over righteousness and expediency. A vast syndicate owns the nervous system of the Empire, and we are thereby crippled and prevented from developing as we might. In the olden time the Romans recognised the fact that the only way to develop a country was by the making of roads and the development of the means of communication. Our race forgot that after the Romans retired from Britain, and the thousand years of darkness that fell on Europe bear pathetic testimony to that fact. When we did begin to make roads for ourselves, we charged men for using them, and erected toll-gates at frequent intervals. Very slowly we awoke to the fact that the roads were for the good of all of us, and not merely for the men who used them. It is only within the lives of some among us to-day that the last of the toll-bars were removed.

"The same thing has happened over the cable service. Ten or twelve years ago the colonies (as they were then) paid 10s. a word, and an annual subsidy of £32,400. How the prices were reduced at last to 4s. 10d. a word, and the subsidy abolished, need not be repeated now. The statesmen of the Empire saw that there was great need for a cheap, reliable, and 'all red' route for messages, and at an expense of two million pounds sterling they laid the Pacific cable. This brought the price to 3s.

"We still have to pay 3s. a word for our messages. We ought, by this time, to have been able to cable our letters home, and been able to receive our answers that same day, or the next, instead of having to wait three months for a reply. I have dreamed about cabling 100 words for threepence, but the cry of the Canadian Postmaster and of Henniker Heaton for a penny a word is good enough for the present, and it must come."

Mr. Ryan, in seconding the motion, made some telling points:—"It is," he said, "an imperial question of the greatest importance. A drastic reduction in cable rates is needed to promote Imperial Unity, to stimulate the growth of commercial relations, and to permit regular and adequate intercourse between the people of the mother land and those of the various self-governing communities and dependencies of the Empire.

"The existing rate of 3s. per word is practically prohibitive. It limits communications—apart from press messages—to those of an urgent business character. The cost of sending the most meagre message to his relatives overseas would represent a week's wages to the poor man. As he cannot afford this, he has to rely entirely on the mail service.

The present high rates are indefensible. It costs 1s. per word to cable from Great Britain to the United States. The number of words transmitted averages about 25,000,000 annually. But

the existing cables could easily despatch twelve times this number. Why don't they do it? Because the shilling rate enormously restricts communication by cable. The rate between France and Algiers is $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per word, and it is alleged that even this low rate yields a profit to the French Government. Reduction in postage has everywhere led to an enormous increase in business. But there has been no corresponding reduction in cable rates, and the material and social disadvantages of high rates are felt with special severity in Australia."

It is remarkably coincident that since this conference of pressmen was held in Australia, identical views have been expressed by the greatest thinkers in the old land, and as a result we trust some tangible good will result.

The next motion was of a more local, but nevertheless practical suggestion:—

"That the present excellent scheme of cabling Australasian news to the mother country at the Commonwealth expense ought to be so developed as to permit of news of similar importance being cabled from London on similar terms, and that such news be made simultaneously available in the various States."

Carried.

This motion, however, lost its point, when, at a later hour, it was presented to the late Prime Minister for consideration. Mr. Deakin explained that the Commonwealth and States did not pay for the cabling of news home—directly. They did it indirectly by inserting an advertisement in the London paper at a cost which covered all cable charges. Doubtless the press of this country would be very glad to reciprocate on the same terms!

The next motion asked for a reduction of press telegrams in the Commonwealth to 6d. per 100, the same as obtains in New Zealand. And when the fine provincial papers, produced in small hamlets in the Dominion, are considered, and it is remembered that the production of the fine array of news in them is only made possible by cheap telegraphic rates, no one will deny that the public would have been the gainers by a similar progressive policy being originated here. But Mr. Deakin thought the finances would not stand it. Why then in N.Z.?

Only those who are connected with presswork can contemplate the disaster that would follow if anything unforeseen should interfere, even if only temporarily with our importation of paper. For we have no trees, such as they have in other lands, from which we can manufacture commercial "news" paper, nor any known material that would suit the same purpose. Knowing this, also that the sources of supplies abroad were narrowing, conference decided:—

"That, in view of the fact that the sources of the world's supply of 'news' paper are giving out, so constituting a national danger and an always

AGGREGATE BALANCE SHEET

— OF THE —

Bank of New South Wales, 30th Sept., 1908.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	£	s. d.			£	s. d.	
Notes in Circulation	1,000,851	0 0		Coin, Bullion and Cash Balances	7,249,312	15 0	
Deposits and accrued Interest	26,872,784	13 2	27,873,635 13 2	Queensland Government Notes	167,695	0 0	
Bills Payable and other Liabilities (which include Reserves held for Doubtful Debts and Amounts at Credit of Investments Fluctuation Account, Officers' Fidelity Guarantee, and Provident Fund and the Buckland Fund)				Notes of other Banks	38,393	0 0	
Paid-up Capital	2,500,000	0 0		Money at short call in London	450,000	0 0	
Reserve Fund	1,560,000	0 0		Investments—			
Profit and Loss	210,074	6 6	4,270,074 6 6	British and Colonial Government Securities	2,523,646	3 0	
				Municipal and other Securities	149,764	2 11	
				Due by other Banks	56,026	7 9	
				Bills Receivable in London and Remittances in transit	1,919,424	9 6	12,554,261 18 2
				Bills Discounted, and Loans and advances to Customers			22,226,205 16 2
				Bank Premises			690,000 0 0
							35,470,467 14 4
Contingent Liabilities—			£35,470,467 14 4	Liabilities of Customers and others on Letters of Credit as per Contra			851,963 9 10
Outstanding Credits, as per Contra			851,963 9 10				£36,322,431 4 2
			£36,322,431 4 2				

Dr. PROFIT AND LOSS, 30th SEPTEMBER, 1908. Cr.

	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Rebate (at current rates) on Bills Discounted not due at this date	8,158	6 3	By Amount from last Account	33,988	2 6
Balance proposed to be dealt with as follows—			.. Balance of Half-year's Profits after providing for Bad and Doubtful Debts, Fluctuations in the Value of Investment Securities, reducing the Valuation of Bank Premises, and including Recoveries from Debts previously written off as Bad	176,086	4 0
To Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum	£125,000	0 0			
.. Augmentation of the Reserve Fund	40,000	0 0			
.. Balance carried forward	36,916	0 3			
	201,916	0 3			
	£210,074	6 6			£210,074 6 6

Dr. RESERVE FUND, 30th SEPTEMBER, 1908. Cr.

	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To balance	1,600,000	0 0	By balance	1,560,000	0 0
(Of which £750,000 is invested in British Government Securities, and the balance is employed in the business of the Bank)			.. Amount from Profit and Loss	40,000	0 0
					£1,600,000 0 0
	£1,600,000	0 0	By balance		£1,600,000 0 0

ALFRED G. MILSON, }
HARRINGTON PALMER, } AUDITORS.

J. RUSSELL FRENCH, GENERAL MANAGER.
W. E. SOUTHERDEN, CHIEF ACCOUNTANT.

INSURANCE NOTES.

The 30th annual meeting of the Colonial Mutual Fire Insurance Company Ltd. was held on the 18th ult. at the company's offices, 60 Market-street, Melbourne. The report and balance-sheet for the year ended 30th September last showed that gross premiums received totalled the large sum of £203,388, and interest, fees, etc., £10,003. The re-insurance and return premiums amounted to £46,619, losses £69,321, brokerage and commission £27,056, and all other charges, including expenses of management, fire brigades, underwriters' associations, and Government taxes and directors and auditors' fees, £31,982 ls. 2d. The balance remaining, added to the balance forward from last year, viz., £11,654, thus amounted to £47,066. This was applied as follows:—To reserve fund, £15,000, making that fund now £125,000; dividend of 8 per cent. per annum, £8000, and bonus of 2s. 6d. per share, £12,500, leaving £11,566 to be carried forward. The directors, in their report, placed on record their regret at the loss by death of the late manager, Mr. W. L. Jack, which sad event has already been reported in these columns, and notified, as announced in these pages last month, that Mr. Walter Tucker had been appointed manager to succeed him. The chairman, Mr. V. J. Saddler, made an important statement at the meeting with regard to the rumours current some time ago of the possible sale of the company to an English insurance company. He stated that they had been several times approached with offers of purchase, but had immediately declined to entertain any such proposals. The company was a distinctly Australian one, and they were determined that its national character, as such, should be maintained. The statement was approved by the shareholders. The company's position is now a very strong one; its paid-up capital amounts to £100,000, and reserve fund to £125,000, and it holds liquid securities amounting to £100,000 in Government and municipal debentures; £65,000 in fixed deposits; cash in hand and at bankers, £11,963; and other debentures, £12,722; while it holds, in addition, real estate to the value of £31,017 and shares in other companies, £34,978. The management is to be congratulated on the highly successful year just passed through.

The long list of shipping disasters off the south-west coast of Victoria has been further increased by the wreck of the four-masted barque, "Falls of Halladale," 2085 tons, which ran on to a reef near the town of Peterborough at dawn on 14th November. The captain, D. W. Thomson, had been taking a course which he believed would enable the barque to clear Cape Otway, and all seemed well, when a curtain of fog in front of the ship lifted and revealed cliffs and breakers ahead. It was already too late to correct the error, and within a few minutes the doomed ship was jammed amongst the rocks. The officers and

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WALTER TUCKER,
Manager.

men, 29 in all, were hard put to it to save their lives, spending a night in the boats before they reached land. The Marine Board decided to prefer a charge of reckless navigation against the master of the barque, and the Court of Marine Inquiry found the charge proved, and determined that the certificate of competency as a master held by David Wood Thomson be suspended for six months, and that he pay £15 15s. expenses. The Court further agreed to recommend to the Marine Board that Mr. Thomson be allowed a mate's certificate.

The total gross amount received by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works as the result of a recent flotation of a loan of £200,000 at a minimum of £101, was £202,121. The expenses incurred for brokerage and underwriting were £965, and for printing and advertising £128, or a total of £1093. The net proceeds of the loan, therefore, amounted to £201,028, or £100 10s. 3.37d. per £100, the expenses being 10s. 11.186d. per cent.

Melbourne's biggest conflagration for the year 1908 occurred at the timber yards and mill of Messrs. James Anthony and Son, situated in A'Beckett-street, city, on Friday night, the 4th December. The brigade received a call from the watchman on duty at about ten minutes past eleven, and though the response was prompt, as usual, the mill, a two-storied iron and wood structure, containing much valuable work and

machinery, was, on the arrival of the brigade, a mass of fire, sending huge volumes of smoke and flames high into the sky. A southerly wind, whilst deflecting the flames from the great piles of timber stacked in the yard pertaining to the burning building, threatened for a time to carry the fire into a long terrace of brick dwellings which ran completely along the north side, and parallel with the blazing mill. Happily the excellent work of the brigade, under Chief-Officer Lee, obviated this risk, and the outbreak was confined to the building in which it originated. The mill and its contents were totally destroyed, and the loss is estimated at about £10,000, which is covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A return furnished to the Postal Commission by Mr. P. Whittion at its sitting on 20th November gives an interesting comparison of the amounts at the credit of Savings Bank depositors in Australian States and the United Kingdom. The amount at the credit of the Australian depositor averages the respectable total of £34 13s. 10d., as against £14 14s. 7d. at the credit of each depositor in the older country.

The Chief Secretary (N.S.W.) was recently interviewed by a representative deputation of shipowners and agents objecting to the proposal in the Fire Brigades Bill to deliver over to the Fire Brigade any vessel on which a fire occurred while in harbour. It was claimed that much unnecessary damage would be done owing to the firemen's lack of knowledge of a ship's fittings and general arrangements, and that it would be better to leave control of the fire to the captain and officers until it was seen that they could not overcome it unaided. Reference was made to the large discrepancies in charges made by the Melbourne and Sydney brigades in respect of recent shipping fires. While the cost in connection with the fire on the steamer "Indragharia," in Melbourne, cost only £100, a claim for £2500 was made against the Messageries Maritimes Company, in Sydney, and was afterwards settled for £1250. It was contended that the extinction of fire on ships ought to be a matter for the Harbour Trust, and there should be some fixed charges for services rendered. Mr. Wood, in reply, said it was intended that there should be specially qualified men and appliances to cope with fires on ships, and he was prepared to come to any reasonable compromise which would safeguard the shipping companies from unnecessary interference on the part of the fire brigade. He assured the deputation that there was no desire to impose on the shipping people obligations which were not put upon the holders of other property.

The funeral of the late Mr. W. L. Jack, at the Boroondara Cemetery, on 13th November, was largely attended by city men, among whom were representatives of the Fire Insurance companies and Mr. H. B. Lee, Chief Officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade. The chief mourners were Messrs. William and Arthur

Jack (sons of the deceased), and Messrs. W. Tucker and S. E. Collins. The Rev. Leonard Townshend, of Christ Church, South Yarra, officiated.

A fire which caused loss and damage to the extent of £20,000 occurred in the premises of Messrs. Johnson and Sons, leather and grindery merchants, of Castle-reagh-street, Sydney, on 12th November. Messrs. Johnson and Sons have been in business for 40 years, and this is the first occasion on which a fire has occurred in their premises. The cause of the outbreak is a mystery.

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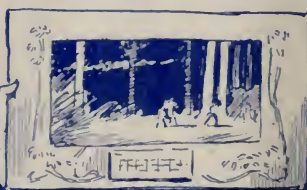
"For some time prior to the winter of 1906 I was troubled with a severe pain in my back, then my legs and feet began to swell. I tried several (so-called) cures for backache, but all failed. In June I got a chill and it flew to my kidneys, and I became worse. I called in a doctor, and he said I had heart trouble, which caused the swelling in my feet. After taking his medicine for a time I got no better, as my legs began to swell, and the pain in my back was dreadful. I then called in the leading doctor, and he told me my kidneys were the cause of the trouble. He treated me, but I got worse. The sharp pain left my back, but the swelling became worse, and a heavy weight seemed to be pressing on my kidneys. The swelling passed up into my body, and the doctor told a friend of mine that no doctor could cure me, so a third doctor was called in. He said he could cure me, but after taking his medicine and undergoing treatment, consisting of sweats, tapping, etc., for some months, I still got worse. The swelling was all round my heart and up my back, whilst my legs were swollen as big as it was possible for them to swell. I nearly went blind, and could not move without assistance. My friends and relatives came from all parts to see me before I died, as everyone thought that I could not recover, and the doctor told me that medical aid was of no use to me, and it was only a matter of time. He said he had done his best, and had tried every kind of medicine he could think of to give me relief, and it was of no use for me to take any more medicine, and no use his coming to see me unless I sent for him. A friend then strongly advised me to try a course of Warner's Safe Cure and Pills, and, as a last hope, I commenced to take the medicines. After taking half-a-dozen large bottles of the Safe Cure and a number of vials of Safe Pills, I began to improve. The swelling gradually left my feet and legs, and after taking more of the medicines, the swelling all left my body. After the swelling left I was only skin and bone; not an atom of flesh seemed to be left on my bones, but I still kept on with the medicines and followed the instructions about the diet, and to-day, twelve months from the date I started your medicines, I am strong and well, and weigh as heavy as ever I did. I am certain I should have died in a very short time if I had not taken Warner's Safe Cure. My case is well known in Grafton, as many people saw me during my illness. I am writing this in the hope that any person suffering from dropsy who sees this may be cured also by Warner's Safe Cure."

From Miss Fanny Ellem, Cowan-street, South Grafton, N.S.W., 19th March, 1908.

The above letter illustrates the remarkable curative effect of Warner's Safe Cure in cases of kidney disease. In addition to the regular 5s. and 2s. 9d. bottles of Warner's Safe Cure, a concentrated form of the medicine is now issued at 2s. 6d. per bottle. Warner's Safe Cure (Concentrated) is not compounded with alcohol, and contains the same number of doses as the 5s. bottle of Warner's Safe Cure. H. H. Warner and Co. Limited, Melbourne, Vic.

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